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YUGO-SLAVIA'S FUTURE IN BALANCE: GREEKS REPORTED IN THRACE

SOFIA, FEB. 14 (REUTER).—A SENSATION WAS CAUSED HERE BY THE NEWS THAT THE YUGO-SLAV PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER HAVE GONE TO GERMANY. THE EVENT IS CONSIDERED THE MOST IMPORTANT SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF RUMANIA. WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES HERE CONNECT IT WITH THE UNDERSTANDING IMPLICIT IN THE GERMAN-SOVIET AGREEMENT THAT GERMANY SHOULD KEEP OFF SOVIET RESERVES, PARTICULARLY WHERE BULGARIA IS CONCERNED.

It is considered too early here to assess the consequences of the reported presence of German troops on Yugo-Slav territory.

It is reliably reported here that there has lately been considerable movement of troops along the Balkan front.

BRITISH BOMBERS OVER REICH

Get Best of Night Fighters

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—German night fighters in force tried to intercept the British bombers' raids on Bremen and Hanover on the night of February 11, states the Air Ministry.

One British heavy bomber was attacked four times in 100 minutes. After the rear-gunner of the British plane had fired one long burst at about 200 yards, the first attacker dived steeply, entered the cloud and was not seen again.

RHODES RAIDED

Another Attack By British Bombers

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—Another heavy attack on the Italian island of Rhodes is announced in today's official communiqué issued by Royal Air Force Headquarters in the Middle East, which states that the raid was on the night of February 12 by heavy bombers.

Several fires were started at the junction of the mole and the naval harbour which were still burning when the aircraft left. The communiqué mentions attacks on aerodromes at Tirana, Durazzo and in the Tepelini area and at Duki. Many direct hits were obtained on military targets and a number of fires were started.

Bombs were dropped on a military camp north-west of Duki with direct hits on three buildings and a motor

TURN to Page 2, Column Four

MADAME CHIANG

A "United Press" message from New York says that Walter Winchell, the famous American columnist, claims that Madame Chiang Kai-shek is in the United States, and that her arrival was kept secret because she was ill and in no mood to see anyone.

However, the "Telegraph" learns from reliable sources that Madame Chiang left Hongkong for Chungking some days ago.

She is still not in completely good health, and will probably return to the Colony for further treatment in the future.

The rumour that she was going to the United States, it was pointed out, had existed for some time, but it is untrue.

Million Tons Enemy Shipping Cannot Reach Home Ports

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—Altogether 233 German and Italian ships totalling over 1,000,000 gross tons are sheltering in neutral harbours, according to the latest figures computed in London.

These ships are free to leave but are deterred by the hazards awaiting them at sea. Though some have moved from one neutral port to another neighbouring harbour, only one German ship has reached Germany from such ports since September, while at least five have been sunk or scuttled in the attempt.

Twenty-eight ships, of which 26 are Italian, are sheltering in United States harbours, 24, including 10 Italian, are in Brazil, and 20, of which 17 are Italian, are in the Argentine. There are 38 enemy ships in other South American ports, including 21 Italian.

While these vessels are separated by 3,000 miles from safe waters, it is noteworthy that 31 German and 13 Italian ships remain in the metropolitan ports of Spain. Moreover, five German and 13 Italian ships remain in the Canaries, and one German and one Italian in the Azores without seeking to return to their home ports.

AFRICAN CAMPAIGN REPORTS

Outpost Yields Material

NAIROBI, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—It is announced here that an attack by East African troops on the important post of Afmahu (Italian Somaliland) on Tuesday last was successful.

"We suffered no losses and much war material was captured," states a communiqué.

The communiqué continues: "Early yesterday, East African forces made an entirely successful attack on Bullo Erillo, an Italian outpost on the Juba River, the enemy abandoning their position after the first strong resistance."

"The material captured includes four armoured cars."

"In the Italian Somaliland theatre, South African Air Force units are co-operating and are rapidly establishing air superiority."

Reduction of Keren
CAIRO, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—Operations for the reduction of Keren are proceeding while British troops continue their progress in difficult country towards Arreza, says a communiqué issued here to-day.

In Abyssinia, in co-operation with British activities, patriot forces are steadily extending the spheres of their control.

On other fronts there is no change in the situation.

RE-ASSIGNED

Mr W. R. Hillier and Mr James Jolly have been re-assigned from the Essential Services Group to the Key-Posts Group of the Hongkong Defence Reserve, under the Compulsory Services Ordinance.

Mr J. C. L. Collins has been enrolled in the Key-Posts Group of the Defence Reserve with effect from February 13.

Several Greek divisions have been transferred from Albania into Thrace in case of a surprise move from that quarter. A large section of the Greek population in Thrace is reported to be leaving.

The newspaper, "Mir," asking where Bulgaria stands, answers: "For neutrality and realisation of national claims peacefully. There is no change in our attitude towards our neighbours."

Conference Concluded
BERLIN, Feb. 14 (UP).—Information which was made available to the foreign press revealed that the discussion at Berghof lasted for more than three hours and that the Yugoslav delegates left Obersalzberg at 7.45 p.m. for Belgrade via Salzburg.

LATEST RACES TO-DAY POSTPONED

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED BY THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB AT 10.20 THIS MORNING THAT TO-DAY'S RACE MEETING, WHICH WOULD HAVE OPENED THE ANNUAL CARNIVAL, HAS BEEN POSTPONED OWING TO THE INCLEMENT WEATHER.

Racing Schedule

It is officially announced by the Jockey Club that as a result of to-day's postponement of the races, to-day's programme will be staged on Monday next and that the subsequent daily programmes will be put back one day, with next Saturday's schedule taken over to Saturday March 1.

See Back Page For Further Late News



TO-DAY'S RACING PROSPECTS

Heavy Going Promised

Extremely heavy going is promised for the opening of the Hongkong annual racing carnival to-day. Rain, which started shortly after midnight on Thursday has persisted almost without a break until the time of going to press and during that period three inches of rain have been recorded by the Royal Observatory.

Threat To Malaya

Not Imminent Say Observers

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—While many newspapers devote the largest headlines to Japan's plans for entering the war with an attack on Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, there are signs of a recoil in well-informed circles against excessive scares.

It is pointed out that with the Nazi propaganda machine in Japan working full time, the danger of the extremists launching the country into some wild gamble in the hope of retrieving the heavy loss in China cannot be underrated, but to expect a war in the Pacific in the next few days, or even weeks, is on the whole discredited.

Close observers point out that there is a large body of sober-minded men in Japan, including politicians, businessmen, bureaucrats, and even some high generals and admirals who counsel moderation.

As yet they lack organisation whereas the pro-Nazi fanatics, though much fewer, are very well organised.

Japanese Pride
If the next few days pass without a crisis coming to a head, it is thought possible that Japanese pride will

TURN to Page 2, Column Six

Greeks Advance & Take 7,000 Prisoners

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—The Greek Army to-day continued its offensive all along the 80-mile battle-front in Albania, and at one point captured 7,000 Italian prisoners, including many officers, states the Athens radio.

The Greeks attained their objective at bayonet point, added two announcers.

The Italians were dislodged from all their positions. At three points particularly, the results of the engagements were of a decisive nature, firstly, where 7,000 Italian prisoners as well as much war material were taken; secondly, where the Italians were pushed back a good distance and more prisoners were taken; and thirdly, where many more prisoners and material fell into Greek hands.

Death Of Mr E. J. Davies

Bank Manager Here For Two Years

A "Reuter" cable received in Hongkong this morning announced the death of Mr E. J. Davies, Joint Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London.

Mr Davies was very well-known in the Far East, particularly in Hongkong, where he was manager in 1934. Arrived in Hongkong in 1934, he was 54 years of age, came out east in 1909 when he was appointed to the Manila branch. He remained in Manila until 1916. He was transferred to Singapore in 1917 and stayed there until 1921. In 1923 he was in Rangoon and in 1924 in Calcutta. In 1929 he was appointed accountant in the Bombay office and in 1928 he was transferred to London, where he remained nearly three years.

Mr Davies was appointed to the Head Office in Hongkong in 1931 and was made manager in 1934. He remained until 1939 when he returned to London as Joint Manager.

The late Mr Davies was not married. He had a vast circle of friends, being extremely popular wherever he worked. He was a chess enthusiast and while in Hongkong was a member of the Victoria Chess Club. He had shown an interest in racing.

Roosevelt and U.S. Warning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—Asked whether the new warning to Americans to leave the Far East was merely routine repetition or the result of increased gravity in the situation in the Pacific, President Roosevelt at his press conference today said that it was a repetition of the previous warning.

He advised his questioner to refer to the State Department before using such phrases as "increased gravity."

Tokyo's Devil & Deep Sea: Will Axis Help Against Reds?

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Domel).—An interpellator in the Diet today urged the advisability of revising Article 5 of the three-Power pact which stipulated that the pact does not affect the respective relations of the signatory Powers with the Soviet Union but which contains no provision for Italy-German assistance to Japan in case hostilities break out between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that non-aggression pacts have already been concluded by Italy and Germany with the Soviet Union, the interpellator suggested the advisability of concluding a non-aggression pact between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Yosuke Matsuoka, replied that the phrasing of Article 5 of the three-Power pact might possibly cause some con-

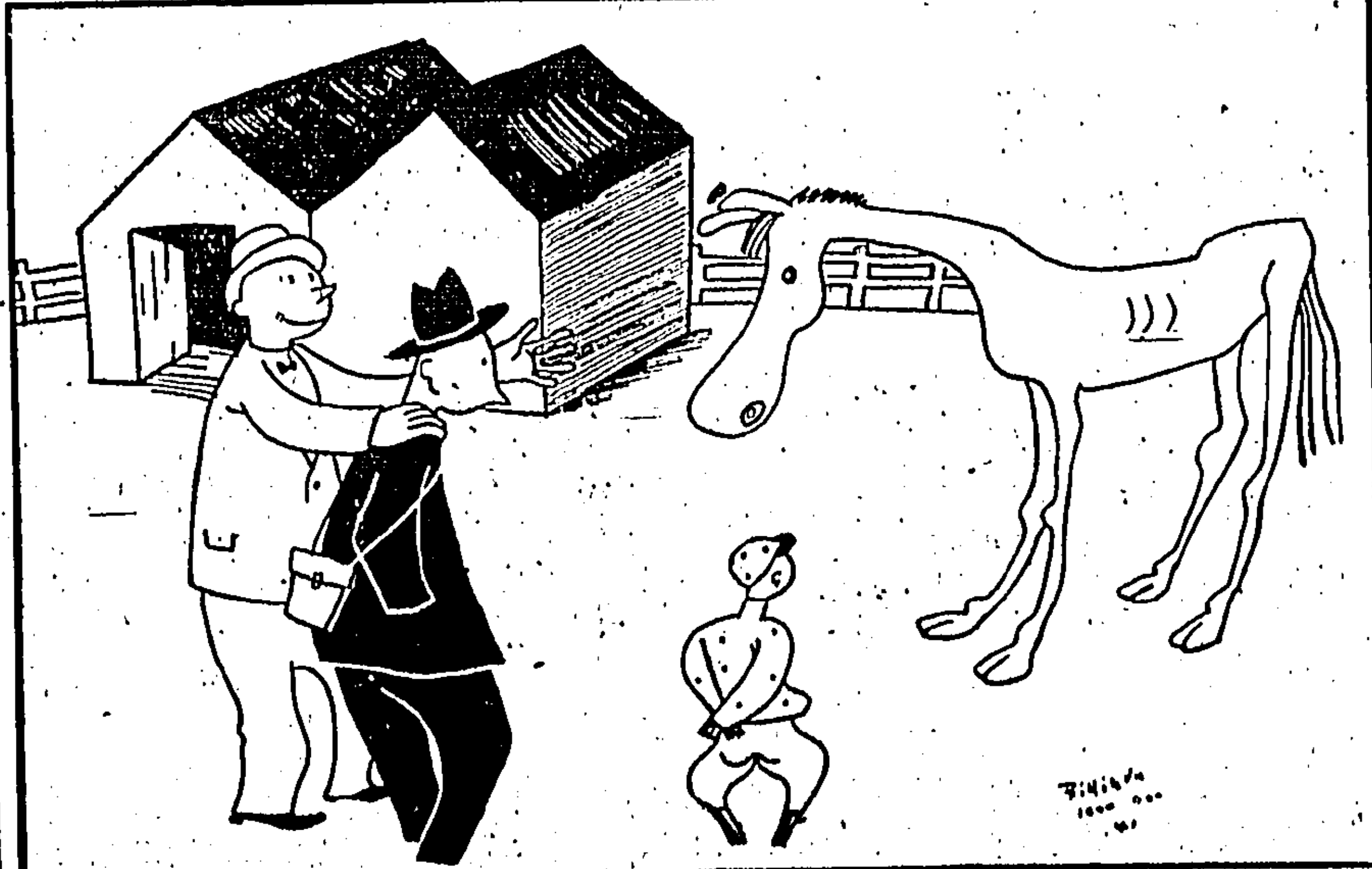
cern but when negotiation of the pact was in progress, Japan placed stress on the re-adjustment of her relations with the Soviet Union.

"Inasmuch as diplomacy cannot be conducted by means of treaties alone but in such a way as to meet the ever changing situation," Mr Matsuoka promised to seek in advance a revision of Article 5 should there be a danger of relations with the Soviet Union reaching a crisis.

Mr Matsuoka declined to express his views regarding the suggested TURN to Page 2, Column Five

The Solution

By BILLIKAN



Frankly, your horse does not look a winner! Maybe, but remember that I had an Italian General to train it how to run.

Hongkong Telegraph.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1941



IN WESTERN DESERT—Thousands of bullets are being put into an R.A.F. fighter aircraft prior to its going into action against the Italians.



GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL is here seen in Greece, talking to British soldiers constructing gun positions.



WASHING DAY at an A.T.S. camp in the south of England finds these girls with a lot to do, but they enjoy every minute of it.



EVACUATED—A happy picture of tiny tots from Columbia Market Nursery, Bothnal Green, on the lawn at Alwalton Hall, North Peterborough.



GIRLS BEHIND THE GUNS—Two A.T.S. girls busy on the Evalvator, an instrument for reading height and angles of targets and shell bursts.

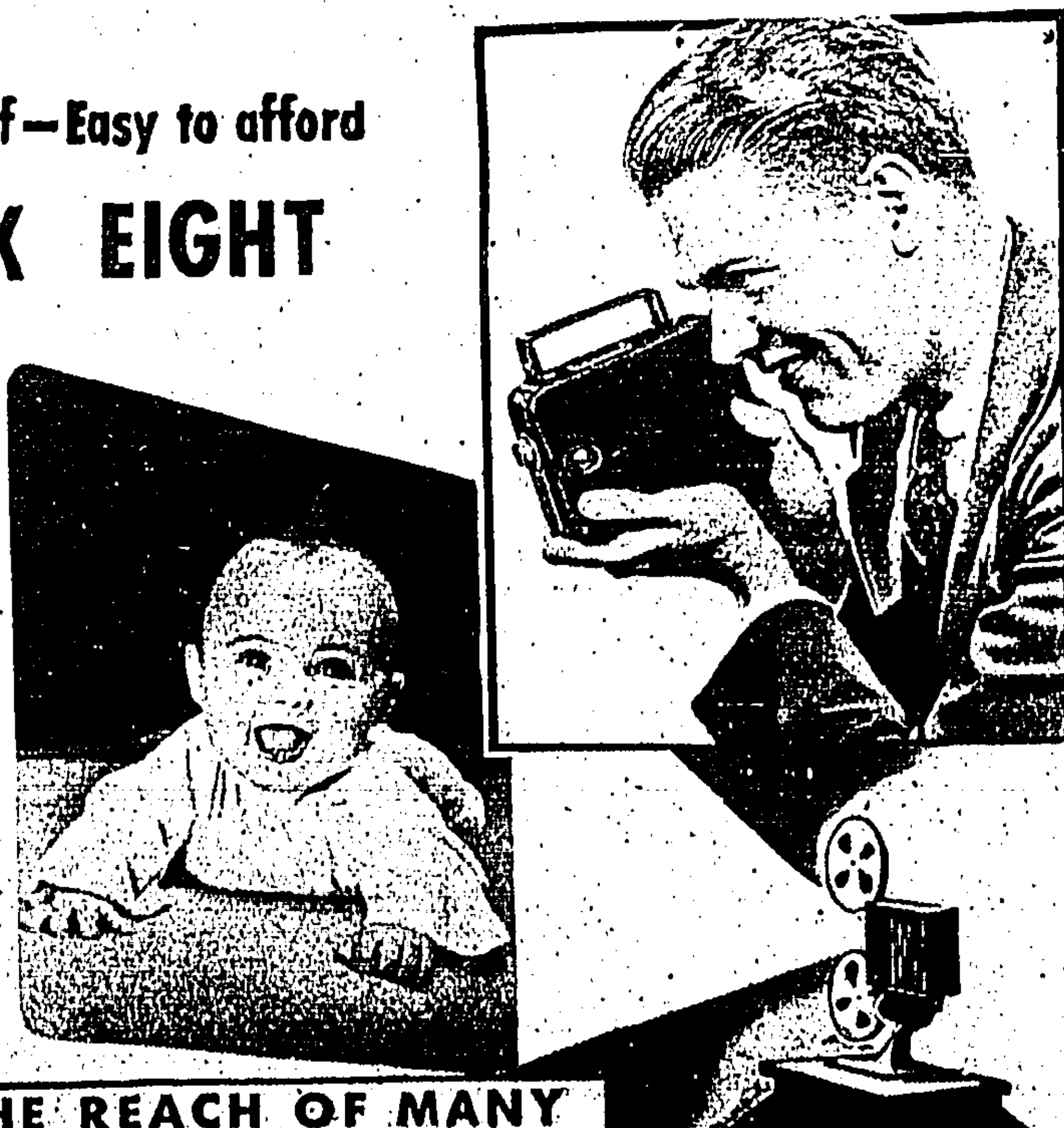


RIFLE DRILL—Sailors practising a bayonet charge on board a battleship. This sort of thing came in useful in Norway when sailors and marines fought a hand-to-hand rear guard action at Namsos while troops were being evacuated.

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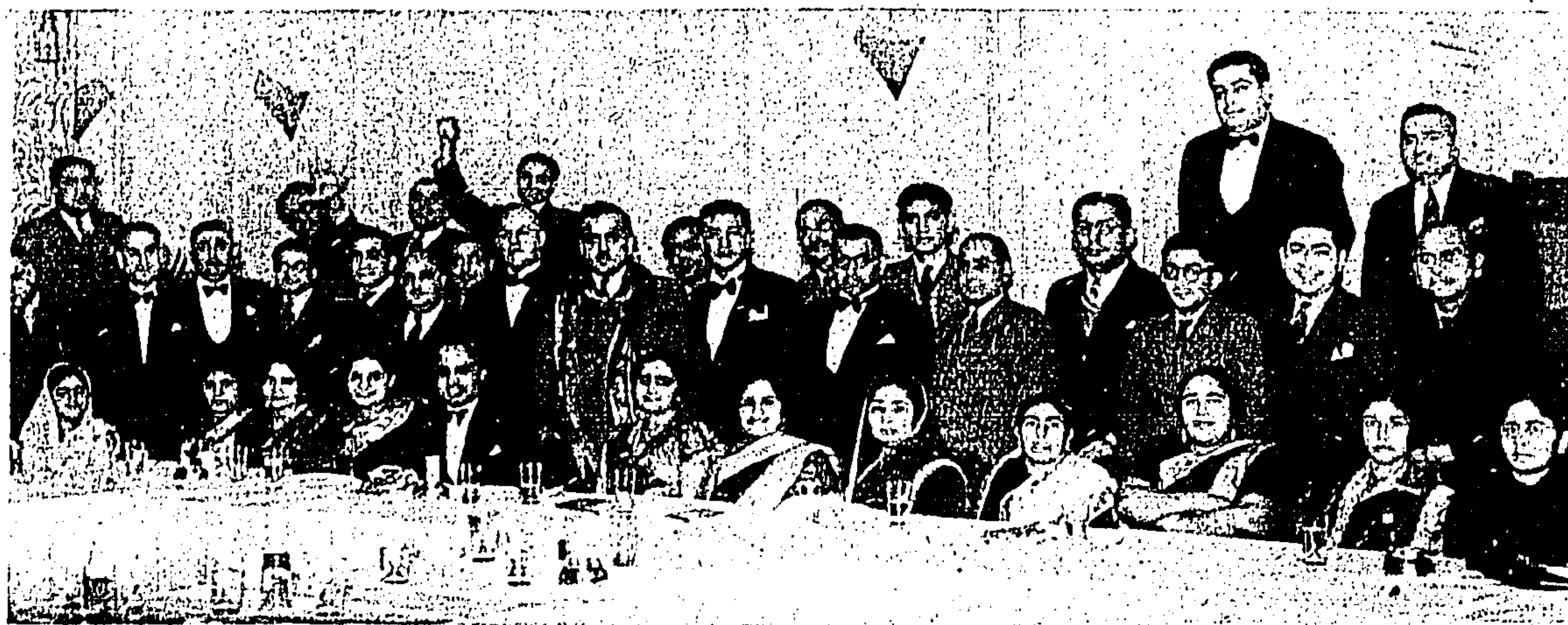
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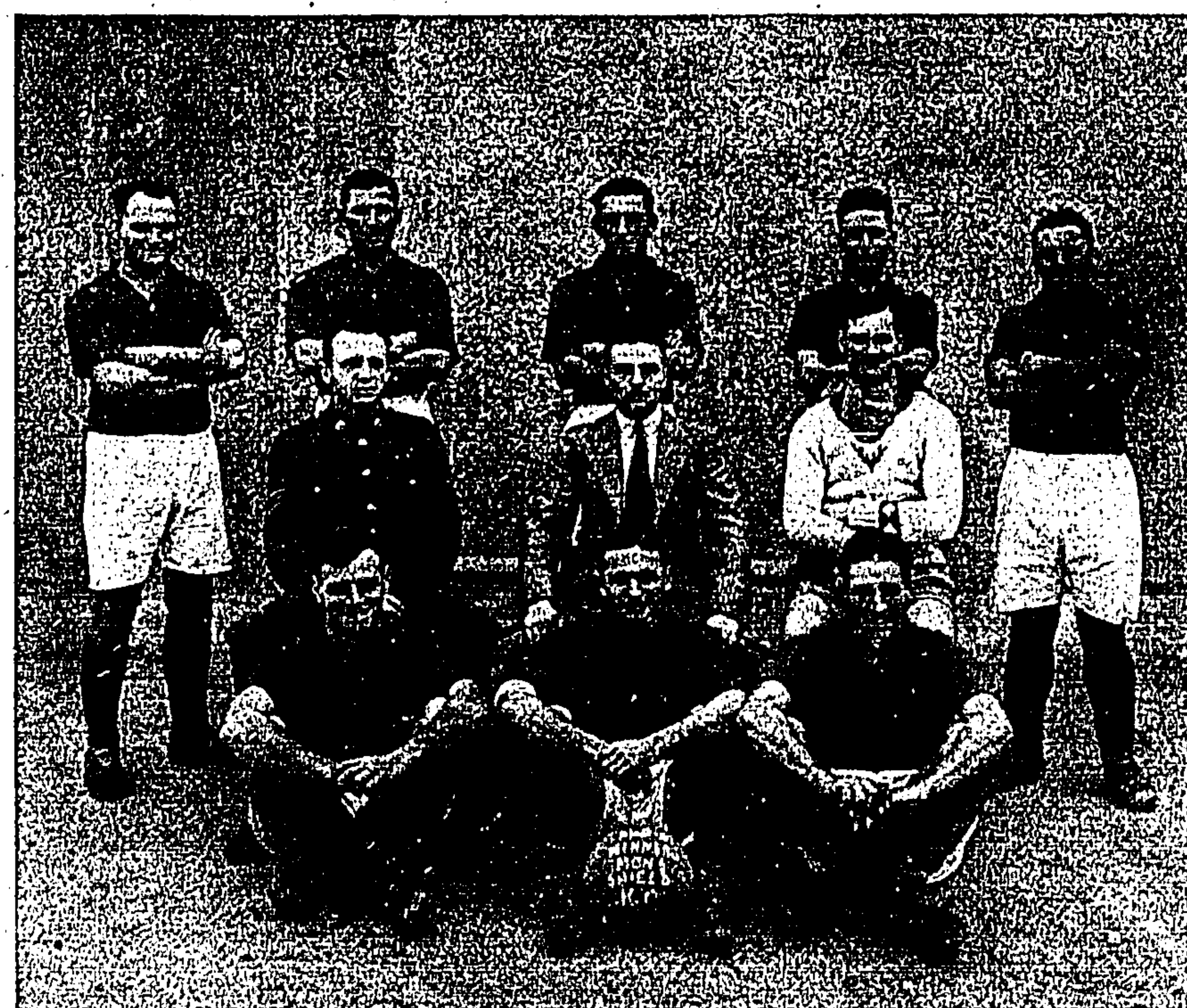
BILLIARDS CHAMPIONS—The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps team, above, won the Soldiers' Club Billiards Tournament for 1940. Left to right, back row:—L/Cpl A. P. Pereira, Pte M. M. Silva, Pte J. F. Hickman, Sgt M. N. Rakusen. Front row:—Sgt S. C. Remedios, Capt. F. P. Soquira, Sgt M. A. Baptista, L/Sgt J. D. Remedios. (Photo: Mee Cheung).



SCHOOL HOUSEWARMING—Group photograph of past pupils of the Diocesan Girls' School who attended the housewarming reception last Saturday on the occasion of the opening of the new wing. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



IN HONOUR of the birth of his son, Mr. K. Jivatram, manager of Messrs. Watanmal Boolchand, gave a dinner to friends at the Gloucester Hotel recently. (Photo: Mee Cheung).



THE FOOTBALL TEAM of "C" Coy., 1st Middlesex Regiment, winners of the Mons Shield. (Photo: Ming Yuen).

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GOLF CLUB DANCE—Some of those who attended the annual dance of the Kowloon Golf Club. Left to right:—Miss Sheila Bruce, Mr P. Tod, Miss Rita Cole, Mr. C. W. L. Cole, Miss Anne Senior, Mr J. Hood, Miss Pauline Baxter and Mr A. L. Cole. (Photo: Ming Yuen).

Vol. X No. 2 May, 1940

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A quarterly illustrated journal principally for Hong Kong and S. China.

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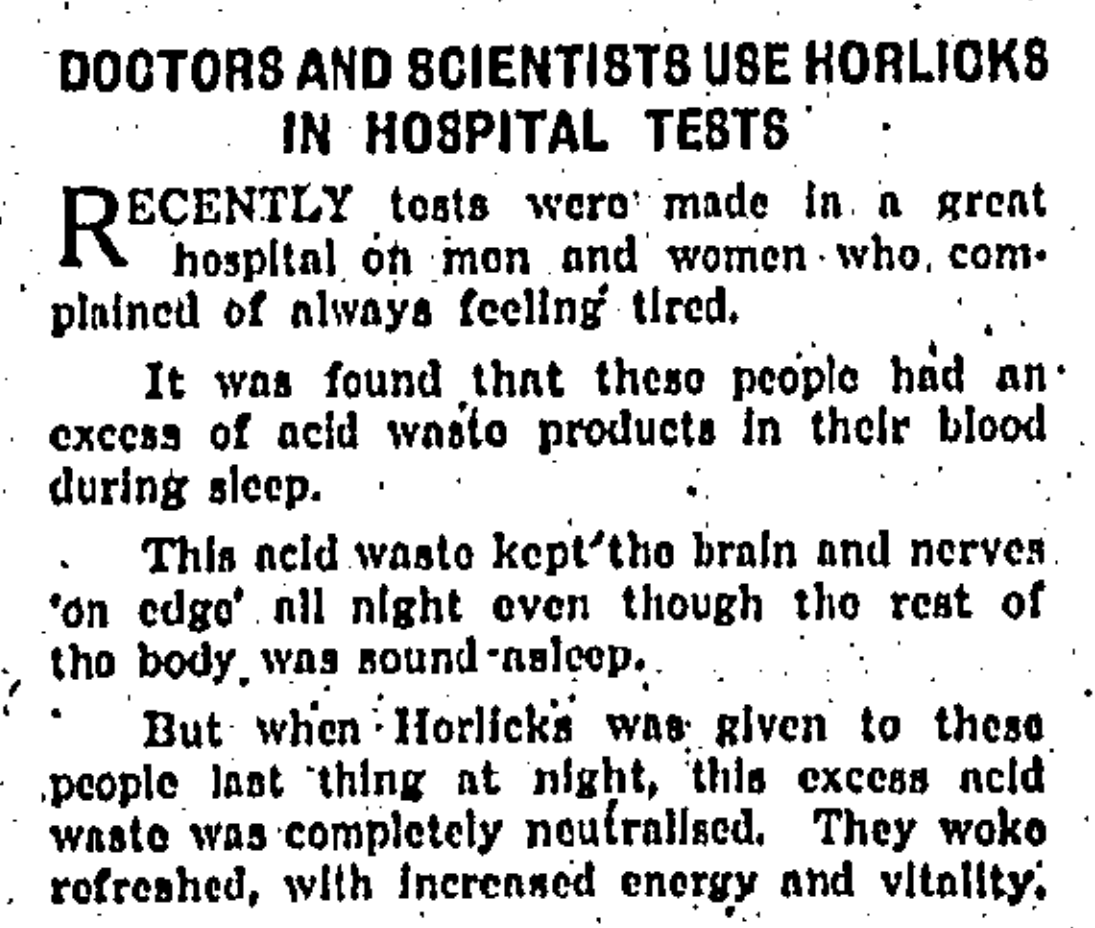
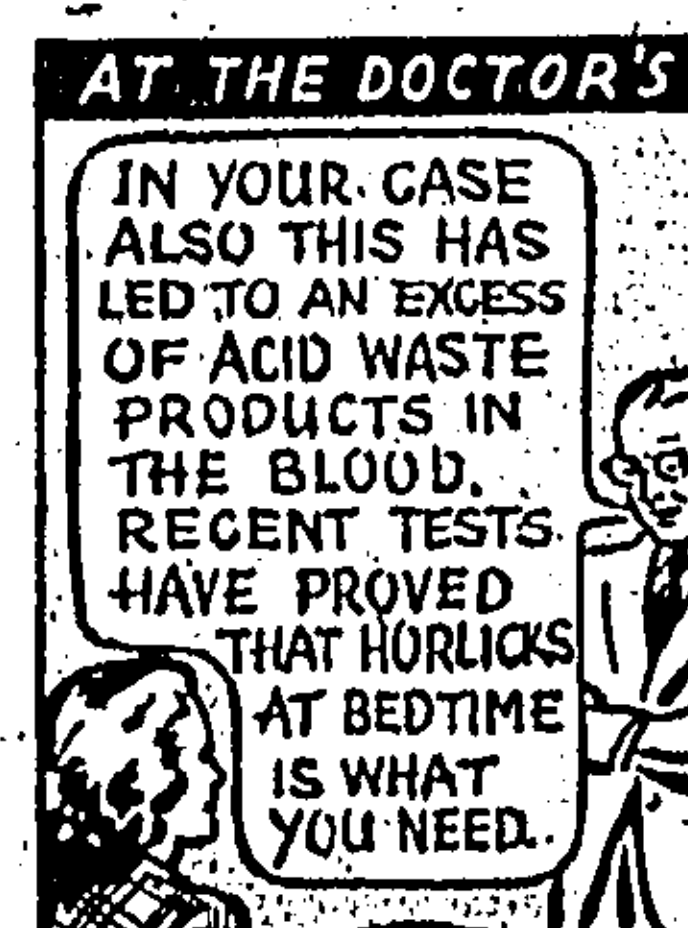
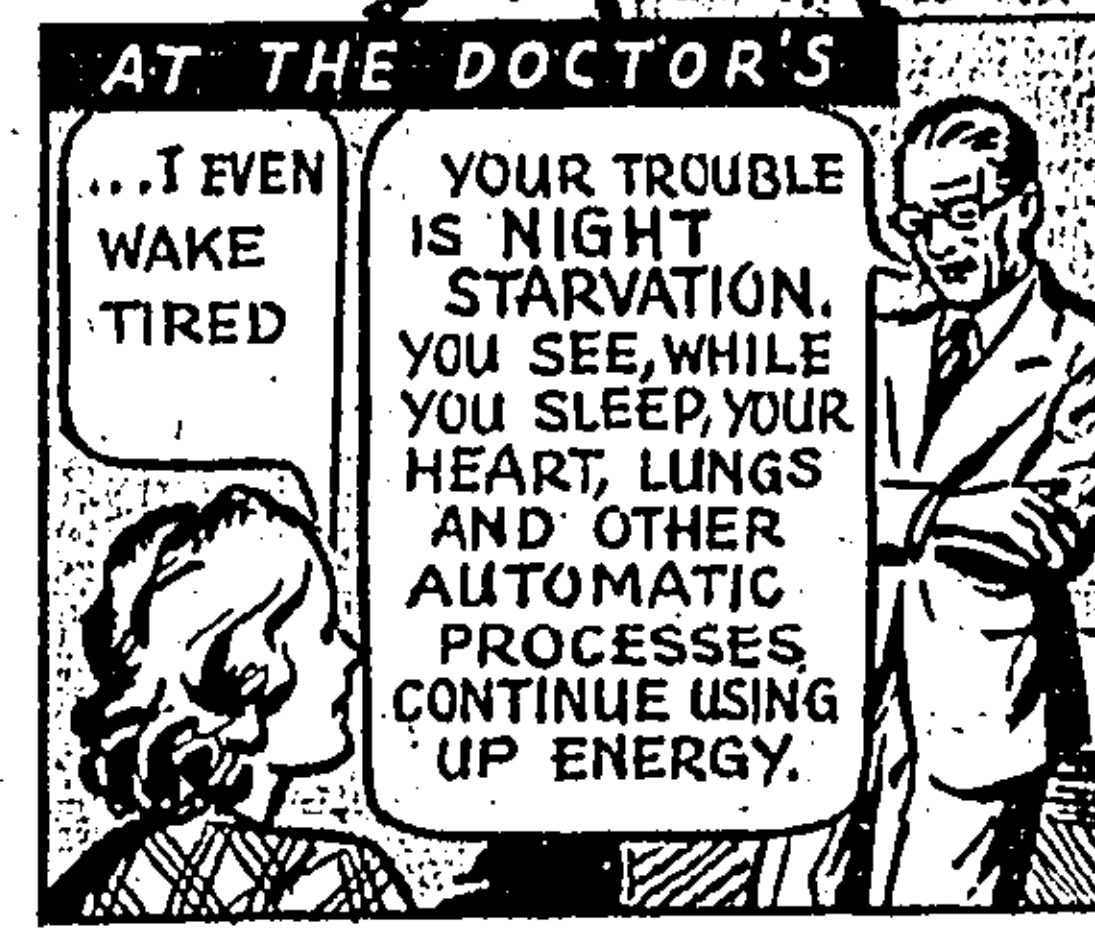
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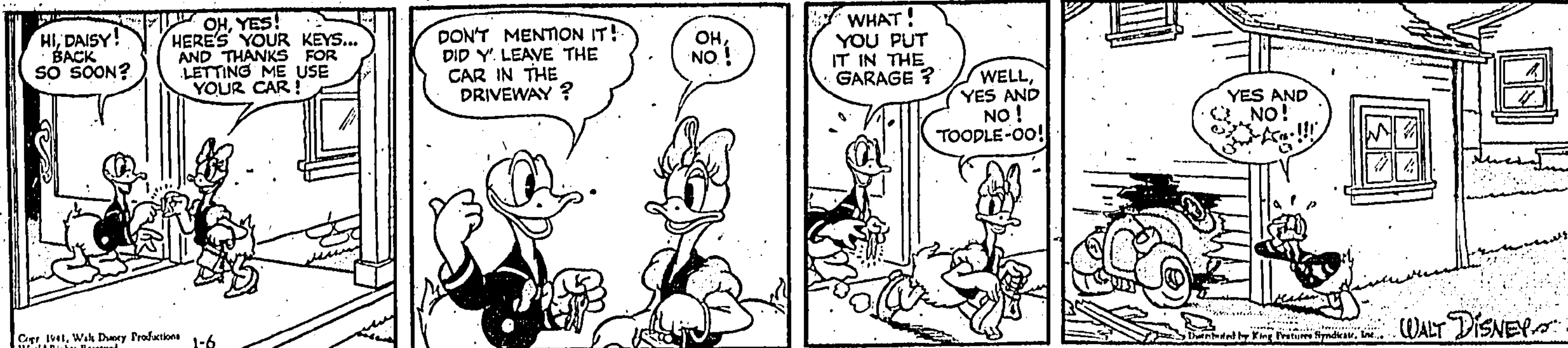


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By Walt Disney

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CURRENT COMMENT... By Scrutineer

The reference of the Prime Minister to France in his recent speech was something more than a mere encouragement to that country to continue her resistance. As a result of efforts such as his to see the isolationist in America becoming more and more isolated, and the pacifist less and less sure of maintaining peace, if Britain does not survive.

We see the mere material considerations receding further and further into the background, and the spiritual values becoming more and more real. The shattered homes, the demolished churches, the ruined historic buildings such as the Guildhall, are but the outward and visible sign of the danger that confronts the liberal institutions which exist only in democratic states. The materialist attacks on Coventry and London are but a symbol and a measure of the bitter hatred Germany has for that way of life which finds expression in the British Empire and in the United States. It is one principle, and one tradition, and one either stands or falls with the collapse in its several parts.

There are no illusions about this matter, for every distinguished leader in the United States has now added his voice to that of the President himself.

It is this mood which Frenchmen must abandon, and recent events in Africa prove up to the hilt that deliverance is possible and only a matter of time. The position of France is not much worse than that of Italy, who struck her so treacherously in the back. The mainland of France is occupied but her colonial Empire is practically intact, whereas Italy's colonial Empire is occupied though her mainland is free. There is far more hope for France than there is for Italy.

FRANCE IN AFRICA

No nation has derived greater benefit from the British victories in Africa than France, seeing that she was vulnerable to Italian attack in Tunisia and had every reason to suppose that she would be compelled to relinquish her hold on that territory to Mussolini, who demanded it as part of the price for his active co-operation with Germany. Before he could collect his share in the spoils in Tunisia, however, he has been despoiled of his own share of Africa.

France ought to be deeply grateful to Britain for removing this claimant and for giving Weyland that feeling of security which he certainly lacked before the capture of Sidi Barrani. Hitler has not got the French possessions in pawn. He cannot dispose of them, as he thought he could. The French fleet and the colonies which he so light-heartedly and so magnanimously left for future distribution are now powerful weapons which can be turned against him. Laval laid them at his feet, but only the former has been unable to render this treacherous service to Hitler, it is most likely he will fade out of the picture, for the Fuehrer has no use for unseasonable quibblings, while Petain, by his violent treatment of Laval, has shown that France has already suffered too much at the hands of her traitors.

It is well not to exaggerate the power of the Vichy government, however, although they have scored a moral victory by rejecting the demands of this monstrously immoral and treacherous politician, Laval, for they are unarmed, two million French soldiers are in German internment camps, and a great part of their country is under German control. Sir Frederick Whyte points out these French prisoners are entirely at the mercy of the German gaolers, who have been playing upon their fears, and using them as a means of influencing their relatives in France. The prisoners were informed, for example, that Laval alone could secure their release, since he was the only French statesman who was willing to co-operate fully with the Germans. In this way it was hoped that there would grow up a demand for the cabinet changes which Germany demanded. That trick failed, but the Germans do not despair. They hope the prisoners will, and then show a more accommodating spirit.

UNITED STATES AND THE WAR

If the United States is governed by its own chosen leaders there is no sort of doubt that the vast majority of the people are in favour of the Lense and Lend Bill which is the most generous measure of support short of war, that any nation could offer.

Mr Wendell Willkie's evidence before the Senate Committee exposes the gravity of the situation in Europe. As a result of efforts such as his to see the isolationist in America becoming more and more isolated, and the pacifist less and less sure of maintaining peace, if Britain does not survive.

We see the mere material considerations receding further and further into the background, and the spiritual values becoming more and more real. The shattered homes, the demolished churches, the ruined historic buildings such as the Guildhall, are but the outward and visible sign of the danger that confronts the liberal institutions which exist only in democratic states. The materialist attacks on Coventry and London are but a symbol and a measure of the bitter hatred Germany has for that way of life which finds expression in the British Empire and in the United States. It is one principle, and one tradition, and one either stands or falls with the collapse in its several parts.

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IRRUPTION INTO BULGARIA

The irruption of Germany into Bulgaria is merely proof of the fact that the invasion of England is too tough a proposition to be tackled at the moment, and secondly that Mussolini's situation is desperate and needs bolstering up. Instead of being a dictator, Mussolini is now a suppliant for help. Hitler must come to his assistance, not to subjugate the little country of Greece which has covered herself with glory but to prevent the mighty Italy being utterly defeated by Greece. No more occupies a more pathetic position in the world to-day than the Duce. With his great and so-called invincible forces in Africa shattered beyond repair, and his armies nearer home in Albania reeling under the blows of a smaller nation, Italy has fallen to the rank of a fifth-rate nation.

Now Hitler is summoned in to redress the balance. Bulgaria, like Rumania, yields to Nazi pressure and allows her country to become a second Rumania.

FRANCO'S VISIT

The visit of General Franco and Senior Sener to Mussolini must be the sort of call one makes in times of bereavement. Franco is offering his condolences and is enquiring whether there is anything he can do, in the Duce's hour of distress, to help. Tri- the poll alone remains to Italy for the time being, in Africa. All else is lost. France owes Mussolini something in return for the assistance he rendered to him in the Spanish Civil war.

Franco feels more than ever that he was fortunate that Mussolini's forces were not opposed by fully-armed Spaniards. It is hard to guess, however, what the real object of the visit is; it is certainly not to negotiate peace, for Hitler would not permit that, and the idea of repatriating Italians from Africa seems too small a matter for so big a journey.

It is hardly possible to believe that Franco intends to take an active part in the war now that his fellow dictator is down and out, seeing that he did nothing when the outlook in the Mediterranean was so much brighter for the Axis than it is now. It is necessary, therefore, to wait and see.

EUROPE'S FOOD RATIONS

Here is a special account, compiled from many sources, of how rationing and food restriction works out in the countries of Europe.

New regulations have just come into force in unoccupied France, Norway and Finland.

The table shows weekly individual allowances in grammes with the equivalent in ounces in brackets.

Country	Bread	Meat	Sugar	Fats
Greater Germany	2250 (81)	500 (17½)	225 (8)	270 (9½)
Protectorate	1250 (44)	225 (8)	300 (10½)	100 (3½)
Poland	1750 (62)	225 (8)	150 (5½)	225 (8)
France	2450 (87)	350 (12½)	125 (4½)	350 (12½)
Denmark	925 (33)	Unrationed	375 (13½)	350 (12½)
Norway	2275 (81)	Unrationed	200 (7)	315 (11)
Netherlands	2000 (71)	500 (17½)	250 (9)	250 (9)
Belgium	1575 (56)	630 (22)	210 (7½)	400 (14)
Italy	4 meatless days a week	150 (5½)	150 (5½)	200 (7)
Finland	Unrationed	187 (6½)	250 (9)	250 (9)
Switzerland	Unrationed	500 (17½)	500 (17½)	500 (17½)
Sweden	1200 (42)	200 (7)	200 (7)	200 (7)

Weekly individual amounts elsewhere are:
 Hungary: Sugar 240 (8½), fats 240 (8½).
 Spain: Bread 1,750 (63).
 Slovakia: Sugar 500 (17½).

Greece rations bread, sugar, coffee, alimentary pastes, rice, pulses.

Workers Get More
 Germany rations, besides the commodities tabulated, coffee substitute, jam, cheese, eggs, oat-meal, rago and other edibles, but gives heavy workers extra bread, meat and fats.

This applies, too, to heavy workers and Germans living in Poland.

Belgian heavy workers get more bread, meat and margarine.
 Coffee is available in Italy only for the Army and hospitals. Bread is not rationed, but cafes restrict supplies. Butter, lard and olive oil are interchangeable up to the fats allowance.

Less Spaghetti
 Italians face the spectre of famine. Food restrictions increase almost weekly, and many ruses are adopted, so that while many commodities are rationed, some are missing altogether and others are banned several days a week.

The biggest blow to Italians has been the recent rationing of spaghetti to 2lb. a month.

In several countries only stale bread may be eaten. Other restrictions include clothes rationing. Yugoslavia has a law against hoarding.

Turkey has no rationing at the moment.
 [British weekly rations: Sugar, 8oz.; fat, 2oz.; butter, margarine, cooking fat, 8oz.; meat, value 2s. 2d.; bacon, 4oz.]



TWO MINISTERS—Radio picture flashed from London shows Anthony Eden, left, British Foreign Minister, greeting Harry Hopkins, personal representative of President Roosevelt. Scene is outside British Foreign Office in London. Mr. Hopkins would not explain mission to newsmen.

"TELEGRAPH" SATURDAY FEATURE

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

By John Blunt

In spite of a prevailing impression that the inhabitants of Hongkong have subscribed liberally to British war funds, it does not call for a very deep investigation to realise that contributions so far have been limited to a very small minority of the population.

I am referring to all British subjects, of all races.

There are many European British who, so far, have not parted with a single cent. The Chinese community, as a whole, has failed miserably.

Hongkong possesses approximately one thousand factories of varying degrees of prosperity. Some of these are enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in their history. Here again, the majority have completely ignored the duty they owe to this Colony in particular, and the British Empire in general.

It was pleasing to observe the gesture made by leading Chinese bankers when they presented a mobile canteen of the approximate value of £1,150 to the British Government, but I suggest that it would be better for these gentlemen to start a campaign amongst the Chinese community generally, in order that a sum be raised more in proportion to their collective wealth, and more adequate to the need of the moment.

If the Colony does not make a genuine and spontaneous response, it is to be hoped that the Government will introduce additional war taxation which will permit nobody to escape their liability.

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A GREAT LOVE!

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 Presented by **WARNER BROS.** Directed by **Lewis Seller**
 Screen Play by Robert Koster • From a Novel by Jerome O'Donnell • A First National Picture

TO - DAY AT THE KING'S

Count the
"TELEGRAPHS"
 everywhere

Stiff Hurdle For Sing Tao Tough Job For Maple Leafs

Match With Middlesex To-day: Lai Wah Cup Final To-morrow

(By "SCRAMBLER")

ANOTHER FULL PROGRAMME of league games is down for decision during the week-end, and Sing Tao with the experience of having had to share spoils with Kowloon last week are facing another stiff hurdle to-day when they come up against the Middlesex, against whom they just managed to scrape home by the only goal scored in their first round Senior Shield encounter.

Apart from the league games, the final of the Lai Wah Cup between the Civilians and the Army will also be decided to-morrow on the Club ground, where both teams are fielding their original selections. The Army will be starting favourites by virtue of their meritorious win over the strong Chinese eleven, and also for the fact that they have a better balanced team.

Coming back to the league game between Sing Tao and Kowloon last week, there were several very regrettable incidents, the chief being the alleged tripping of the referee by Soong Ling-sing, who was ordered off the field. There was much to be said for and against the said player, but circumstances ruling at that time appear to show that the accident, if that could be termed that, was more unintentional than purposeful.

The ground was not only greasy but heavy, and the official had made a pair of rubbers which made matters worse. Any slight push or touch would have upset his equilibrium, and Soong Ling-sing in rounding the referee was unable to pull up in time, and came in contact with him, which contact was responsible for upsetting the official to question.

Sing Tao were decidedly unlucky to have come out of the match with only one point, for had their own

forwards taken the chances and taken first time shots at goal instead of dilly-dallying, they would have registered the required goals. But on the other hand, the sterling work of Lapsley in goal thwarted their efforts to a great extent. Kowloon's keeper was unable to do anything wrong.

Cannot Take Chances

AGAINST the Diehards to-day, Sing Tao cannot afford to take chances, and they must produce better form, especially in their forward line. The Diehards have improved to a great extent, and with their last encounter still fresh in their minds, they will take to the field with confidence.

With such stalwart players as Sheehan, Bright and Freshwater in defence, they should be able once again to hold the fast Chinese quintette, but goals must also be obtained by their front men. It is of the utmost importance that they on no account permit the Chinese to obtain the lead, for once this is attained, there is very little that can shake them off their stride. The game should be productive of some good football, and the edge is still slightly with the Chinese.

Question of Defence

WITH a team that includes at least five junior players, Army will require more than confidence against the Civilians. Their rearguard will have to be well up on form, for this match will develop into a test between the Civilians' attack against the Army defence.

Fowler, Howlett, B. Gosano, Ferrier and Rierson have shown that they are capable of good sound football, and the right winger was conspicuous by his scoring all four goals for them when they met the Navy. This could not have been achieved had it not been for the schemings and plans of the others.

WEEK-END FOOTBALL FIXTURES

Following are the fixtures for the week-end:

Saturday

First Division
Royal Scots v. Club (Sookunpoo, 4.15 p.m.)
Sing Tao v. Middlesex (Club, 4.15 p.m.)
Police v. Kowloon (Boundary Street, 4.15 p.m.)

Second Division

Sing Tao v. Kowloon (R.A.O.C., 2.45 p.m.)
R.A.O.C. (Caroline Hill, 2.45 p.m.)

Third Division

20th R.A. v. Shell (Boundary Street, 2.45 p.m.)

Sunday

Lai Wah Cup Final
Army v. Civilians (Club, 3.30 p.m.)

First Division

Kwong Wah v. Eastern (Boundary Street, 4.15 p.m.)

Second Division

Kit Chee v. South China (Caroline Hill, 2.45 p.m.)
Police v. Kwong Wah (Boundary Street, 2.45 p.m.)

Third Division

30th v. Air Force (Sookunpoo, 2.45 p.m.)
A.S.A. v. R.A. (Chatham Road, 4.15 p.m.)
24th R.A. v. Signals (Chatham Road, 2.45 p.m.)
R.A.M.C. v. International (Sookunpoo, 4.15 p.m.)

Each and every one of these forwards is capable of producing goals, and it well supported by the defence, the Army defence must produce something out of the ordinary to prevent them from obtaining same.

But I do not see why they should be unduly bothered, for Naysmith and Fraser are steady backs, and can always rely upon the intermediate trio of Birell, Bright and Freshwater to do their work. It is to their forwards that they must look to, and if Fox is unable to get moving, most of their work in the attack will be nullified.

The wingers although fast at times, are not very reliable, and unless they learn to centre quickly and accurately, they will find that Fox and Maxwell, the Civilians' wing halves, are fast

TURN to Page 5, Column Four

"Capt. Foster" Selects The Following:

CHALLENGE CUP

Burford
Confusion Hay
Eve of Harvest

SYDNEY MAIDEN STAKES (FIRST SECTION)

Sydney Diamond
Araxy II
Strathalbyn

AUSTRAL VALLEY STAKES

King's Welcome
The Nineteenth Hole
Distant View

SYDNEY MAIDEN STAKES (SECOND SECTION)

A Surprising Time
Black Seal
Santa-Anita

MAIDEN STAKES

Velvetlight
World Fair View
Eve of Grandeur

AUSTRAL MAIDEN STAKES

Colooma
First Love
Ratio Decidendi

CORAL HANDICAP

Far View
Sapper
Lancashire Chips

AUSTRAL TRIAL PLATE

Oracle
Marsh Warbler
Starlight

SYDNEY MAIDEN STAKES (THIRD SECTION)

Vitamin M
Manhattan
Bendemeer

TRIAL PLATE

Lovellight
Oolong
Charlesber

BENDIGO HANDICAP

Rowan
Springhurst
Dyvonian

AUSTRALIAN VALLEY STAKES

Endeavour
Moonlight
United Express

Daily Double Event

Far View/Vitamin M.

Hockey Interport

OBVIOUS WEAKNESS IN ATTACK

Need For Stronger Defence

(By "Pilgrim")

THE SECOND INTERPORT practice game was held on the Club ground last Thursday and again ended in a draw. At least, in the previous game the attack managed to score twice, but against the Police the forwards could make no headway in the face of the sound defence.

Due to heavy ground conditions, play never reached a high standard, but our players must get accustomed to such conditions, as wet weather may prevail during the month of March.

Where They failed

No right wingers were on view as Li Cole and D. Smith failed to appear. Do they expect a written invitation? I am at a loss to understand their attitude. There is one thing the Selectors should do and that is blot them completely out of the picture.

Ozorio was seen on the right wing in the first half, and T. Whitley in the second. In combination with Gur-bachan Singh, the latter gave a very useful display—he was fast and his stickwork and shooting were good. He was not so brilliant at inside-right in the first period.

E. Fowler, who played at inside left for the first half and led the attack in the second, was not his usual self. I would urge him, however, to maintain his position and not wander among his colleagues. In an inter-port game such tactics are fatal to success, especially against good defenders. Fowler has the makings of an inside-left and the Selectors would do well to leave him there.

Ozorio and Brown were also seen as a left flank combination in the second half. The former gave a fair display of stick-work, but I am inclined to think he lacks the power of shooting and penetration.

The latter is becoming more accustomed to his new position and seems to improve in every game. He is a cert.

A Glaring Incident

I have nominated my attack in previous comments, and my remarks remain current. The Selectors have a job in forming the Colony attack, and it's up to them to solve it.

One glaring fault, however, and a very important one at that, is that our forwards have no idea whatever of taking a short corner. Several penalty corners which should have been converted went begging against the Police. It is absolutely essential that some understanding be arrived at to remedy this fault.

Fine Halves

THE halves, R. Marques, W. A. Reed and N. Whitley, formed a fine trio, who worked with perfect understanding, but I have something to say to the Selectors about our last line of defence. The more I see of Bond and Goncalves, the less they impress me. The former is brilliant

100TH WALL GAME AT ETON DRAWN

Thirty Years Since Goal Was Scored

WINDSOR.—The 100th Wall Game between Collegers and Oppidans was the chief feature of the St. Andrew's Day celebrations at Eton College. The match ended in a pointless draw.

Despite two Alerts which sent boys and guests to the shelters for short periods, the festivities were almost on normal lines. Masters, however, took Absence wearing A.R.P. overalls and spotters kept watch.

A large crowd saw the hardest fought Wall Game for several years. The Oppidans did well to hold out against a College team which contained five old choices and which pressed for the greater part of the time.

36th Drawn Game

THIS was the 36th game of the series which has ended in a draw, and is more than 30 years since a goal has been scored. Oppidans have won 34 and College 30.

In the Lower Boy House Cup final Mr. H. K. Marsden's house beat Mr. C. Mayne's house by four points to nothing.

A Field Game between Oxford and Cambridge Old Etonians ended in a win for Cambridge by three points to nil.

At times, but the latter is decidedly slow and hardly consistent.

To strengthen this line, therefore, I would suggest that N. Whitley partner Bond as left back, and Tony Alves, who has been very consistent in the trials, be included as left half. Since our attack is still weak, the Selectors should agree that our defence must be strengthened.

Next Practice

I understand that a further practice will be held next Thursday against the Middlesex Regiment on the Club ground at 1 p.m. The Selectors will need their thinking caps and make up their minds, as the interport game has been confirmed for March 9, and there are not many weeks to spare.

Match With Recreio

The Macno team arrives in Hongkong on Sunday, February 23, and will play against the Club de Recreio at 10.30 a.m.

Clash With Panthers: All-Chinese "Classic" C. B. C. v. Canucks

(By "BALL FAN")

FIVE SOFTBALL GAMES have been carded for this Sunday's jam session at the Kowloon Ball Park. Co-leaders in the girls' loop are down to appear before old John Fan seated on gashouse row. The star-studded Wildcats will flicker by with the "came, saw, and conquered" tag in dealing with Chung Hwa Maroons, while the champion Maple Leafs take on a tough assignment in Xavier's Panthers.

In the men's senior loop the Chinese Baseball Clubbers clash with the cellar-dwelling Canucks in an "all Chinese" classic. Recreio's rough riding champions and the Filipino Club will round off the week-end softball confab.

No games are scheduled in the Junior loop, V.R.C. and Chung Hwa Maroons, co-leaders in the final check-up will probably meet next week-end for the Second Division title.

The Opener

OPENING the five game card at 9.30 a.m. Dixie Walker's red-legged Cardinals are all set to make it two consecutive run-piling games in two weeks as they add adios to the Las Florinas bats this season, with the approach of the loop finale. After shuffling his winsome scoria around considerably all season, coach Dixie Walker has found, at long last, a consistent infield combination in first sacker Killy Bush, T. Moffa and Betty Fitzgerald guarding the keystone spot and grandma Hutchison at the hot corner.

Petite Betty Clarke has partially solved coach Walker's troubles out in the green pastures. The Cards appear to pack more pep all round and should take their remaining games to finish in a blaze of glory. Nip Lum, Coco Marques and Al Lau are scheduled to call this Cardinal, sure bet.

In The Bag

AT 11 a.m. grandpa Leung's Chung Hwa Maroons clash with the star-studded Wildcats in another so-called "foregone conclusion." The Maroon cuties have won the admiration and support of gashouse John and all the other fans for their fighting spirit and sportsmanlike ways.

Beating but one experienced ball tower in Ella Chin, classy first baseman and admiral of Venus de Milo, the Chinese lineup shows inexperienced sandlot rookies who are sure to improve with time.

Nellie Lee, lanky Maroon left fielder from St. Kitt's Ont. has shown oodles of ability at fly shagging in her initial season and is labelled a coming star.

Doc Mithen, J. Fonseca and Dixie Walker are booked to handle this one.

A Battle Royal

CESAR Xavier's Baby Panther dumplings meet the Maple Leaf Canucks at 12.30 p.m. with Tommy Chan, Stan Leonard and A. R. Kitchell calling them.

Canuckette Mary Ng, injured in the 6th canto of last week's titanic struggle has reported all set again and will be gunning for her eleventh current victory.

The Panther pussies always sizzle with smart ball when the going is toughest and should give the champions a battle-royal.

The Maple Leafs must take this game to stay near the pay-off spot and Capt. Dot Louis states that her former will be in there fighting like true title holders.

Men's Schedule

THE men's opener at 2 p.m. will find C.B.C. and the Canadian Chinese gang renewing their traditional feud once again. Ex-Canucks Georgie White and Don Cray appear on the C.B.C. lineup and have bolstered Abe Liu's gang considerably.

In their last three starts the Maple Leafs have been nosed out by very close scores, emphasizing the belief that they are just "not in the books" to win.

In Herbie Quon the Canadians have a fireballer, par excellence, backed up by a steady fielding quartet in Luke Bunn, Ross Mark, Young Lee and Lem Wong. Dynamite Wally Ching, C.B.C. shortstop, will be back in the fold with the Chinese Bascballers and should add red-hot zip to the infield.

Doc Molten, Honus Waggoner and Dixie Walker have been assigned to this one which may be the "it" game for the Canucks.

The Nightcap

IN the nightcap at 3.30 p.m. Harry Noronha's rough riders should

Weekly Wind-up

The thundering Mohawks made a welcomed return to clouting form last week—Joey Schaberg's three terrific blasts were as clean-cut as any we have seen in many a day. Out on the field the two Indian teams have class marked all over them—they'll be tough going to choose an all star Indian nine for the International series—Manager A. M. Omar was shooting away at lawn bowls when his Cyclones were clashing with the marauding Mohawks last week—Omar, the Indians to copy the pennant, have gone up since they started to sizzle the last few weeks.

Little Thelma Marques, Panther second sacker, is the milk bottle lass of local softball—She sure looks the 300 lbs. and smallest. George White, stylish C.B.C. infielder, has been playing with a cut finger joint, all season—He's been in there with pretty consistent ball, at that—Vivienne Louie, Canuckette centrefielder, uses a peculiar "gimme stoop," when snagging flies.

Cyclone left fielder Kassim Rum-jahn's sensational outstretched stab of Frankie Crews' flyball was a diamond-studded gem in itself—Youngie Lee, Maple Leaf keyman, has been playing under wraps with a severe cold the past two games. The International series in the near future should be a three way fight between India, Portugal and U.S.A.—China have taken Jimmy King's International shield two years in a row.

It was a real tough break for Jackie Anderson, Wahoo backstop, when she injured her arm sliding home—She's the fighting type of ball player, and great asset to any team, in any estimation—The Hongkong English Forum are angling for a game with the Canadian Chinese—These two clubs were the first to introduce softball in Hongkong, four years ago.

A sixteen inch ball was used the first season—Chow Young, Honolulu boy playing with the Yels was the "whiz of the whiff" that season—His record is eighteen strikeouts in one game.

No Footballs In German Camps

LONDON, Jan. 10.—It has been reported by the son-in-law of Prince Oscar, the King of Sweden's brother, who has recently returned from visiting war prisoners' camps in Germany, that the war prisoners' camps all lack footballs, mainly due to the lack of German leather. Swedish balls were to be sent however.

take the Filipino Clubbers in a "just like that" game.

Last year's champions have two ace slabsters in Johnny Alvares and Gerry Gosano ready for mound duty.

The Recs have played "up and down" ball this year, acting as giant killers at times, but the old championship finish just hasn't played ball with them. However they pack too much class for Dave Amper's Island nine and are all set to take this one rout out.

Referees appointed for this game are Nip Lum, Tommy Chan and A. M. Omar.

A friendly game has been arranged on the Chatham Road ground between Chung Hwa Maroons and Texaco at 10.30 a.m.

Sunday's Schedule

(at K.F.C.)

GIRLS' LEAGUE

9.30 a.m. Cardinals vs. Las Florinas.
11 a.m. Wildcats vs. Chung Hwa Maroons.
12.30 p.m. D. Panthers vs. Canuckettes.

MEN'S LEAGUE

First Division (at K.F.C.)
2 p.m. C.B.C. vs. Canadian Chinese.
3.30 p.m. Recreio vs. Filipino Club.

FRIENDLY GAME

(Chatham Road)
10.30 a.m. Chung Hwa Maroons vs. Texaco.

SPORTS ADVT.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1941
15th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 22nd February

On Saturday, 15th, Monday, 17th, Tuesday, 18th, and Wednesday, 19th February, the first bell will be rung at 11.00 a.m. and the first race will be run at 11.30 a.m. On Saturday, 15th, the first bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

The fifth interval will be after the fifth race on the first four days of the Meeting.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURES

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax—or \$40.00 including tax for the Meeting (badges \$5.00 and \$20.00 respectively) are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, EXCHANGE BUILDING, (Tel. 27794) WILL CLOSE AT 9.45 a.m. ON THE FIRST FOUR DAYS, and at 11.45 a.m. ON THE FIFTH DAY.

A limited number of things will be obtainable each day at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy, (Tel. 21920).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 per day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1.00 per day including tax.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Times will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSSES

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st floor, Exchange Building.

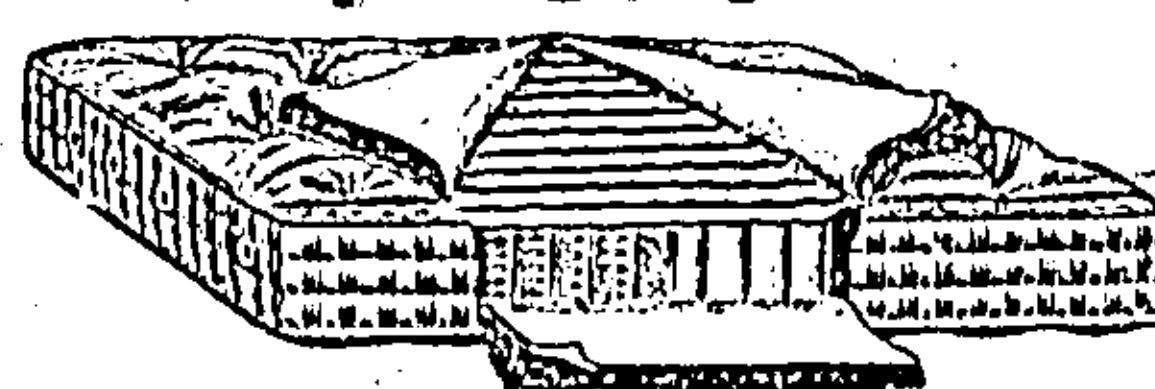
Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1941.

Tel. 28151.

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Battle Of Words Over A Body

WEST KWANGTUNG, Feb. 14 (Central News).—Following the Japanese claim of the recovery of the Japanese naval transport plane shot down by Chinese on February 8 over Chungshan, the wreckage of the ill-fated plane, which was carrying Admiral Baron Osumi and other Japanese naval officers from Canton to Hainan Island, has been brought to an undisclosed city in Kwangtung together with the documents and personal effects of the dead men.

Inspected by a "Central News" correspondent, the wreckage was a huge five-motor plane with seating accommodation for more than 10 persons. The bodies of Admiral Osumi and others although badly mangled, were still recognisable by the insignias of the uniforms they wore.

Among the documents found the most important are the Japanese Navy's Southward Expansion Plan drawn up personally by Admiral Osumi, a copy of the secret Japan-Manchukuo-China Pact, orders and maps.

The personal effects included Admiral Osumi's full-dress velvet uniform with medals, a sabre and a sword.

"The Chinese said at first that they had buried the victims of the crash nearby. The Japanese reported that a landing party removed the victims and the wreckage.

JAPANESE FEAR NAZI FAILURE

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—A special article in a Tokyo newspaper, the "Miyako," expresses grave misgivings on Germany's ability to win the war.

The writer points out that although Germany had accumulated stocks of oil and rubber, etc., these were steadily being consumed, and despite the recent success of the Japanese in the Pacific, the Japanese assistance from the Soviet, the stocks were bound to dwindle, whereas Britain with her vast Colonies behind her and her close relations with America remains as before.

Other Contingencies

From this and the danger of a European famine and disturbances in occupied territories, the writer concludes that Hitler must attempt a quick decision, which means an invasion of England.

He continues, "strategical landing operations are the most difficult, difficult, operations, and despite the narrowness of the English Channel its success would still be little short of a miracle.

Key-To-The-War

The writer says that the key to the war was whether Germany can obtain air control. German raiders are now concentrating on the destruction of the British air power but the great obstacle to this is the increased American aid.

In conclusion, the writer says "each day's delay means that much disadvantage. Will Germany brave the thick fog over Dover, and venture a blitzkrieg? If she does, and if we consider that for the conquest of England she would need transport for at least 300,000 troops, what a difficult operation it will be."

Ceylon - India Conflict Of Opinion Published

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—Full support of the Viceroy in the attitude taken during the exploratory conversations last November between India and Ceylon regarding the possibility of formal trade negotiations, was expressed by a special resolution adopted by the Central Assembly, moved by Sir Raza Ali, former Agent General to South Africa.

The November conversations broke down owing to the fundamental differences on the question of the status of Indians resident in Ceylon.

The Ceylonese delegations insisted that steps be designed to secure the immediate reduction of the 500,000 Indo-residents in Ceylon. The Viceroy, however, adhered to the view that the claim for equal citizenship should be based on the same principles as they consistently urged in respect of other countries in the British Commonwealth where Indians had settled, namely that full citizenship rights covering the whole of the political and economic field could be legitimately claimed by all Indians who could establish proof of the prescribed period of residence and a permanent interest in the country.

Governor's Message

The resolution was appreciated in a message sent by the Governor of Ceylon to the State Council emphasising the undertakings given by His Majesty's Government and by the Ceylon Government to the Viceroy, and stressing the importance, particularly in the present circumstances, of nothing being done by the Government and people of Ceylon to endanger the good relations between the two countries.

The Ceylon State Council passed a vote of censure on the Governor's message.

JAPANESE VIEW OF CHANGE

General Replaced

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" SHANGHAI, Feb. 14 (Domel).—The Chungking Government has decided to replace General Han Te-ohin, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, by General Ku Chu-tung, Commander-in-Chief of the Third War Zone, information from Chungking says.

It is understood that Chungking authorities are naming General Ku who has been active in the recent disbandment of the Communist New Fourth Army to the post in a move to strengthen precautions against Communist troops in the area. General Han is charged with having suffered frequent defeats at the hands of the Communist forces in the past.

An Economic Survey

Overhaul Of Britain

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—The survey of the Government's economic and financial war plans has been brought to an end.

Lord Stamp who in July, 1939, undertook the work with the assistance of Mr. H. G. Henderson and Professor Henry Clay, has reported to the Prime Minister that having regard to the various developments which have taken place in the field covered by their survey, the work might now be ended.

Premier's Thanks

The Prime Minister has expressed warm thanks to Lord Stamp and his colleagues for the valuable help they have given during the past 18 months in ascertaining the gaps in the Government's economic and financial plans, and pointing out any inconsistencies in the war plans of the various Government departments.

Although the work of survey has been brought to an end, Lord Stamp has agreed to place his services at the disposal of the Government as and when required in an advisory capacity on economic questions.

Chinese Weigh War Fears

Axis And Tokyo Support

CHUNGKING, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—Though opinion generally in China's wartime capital is that Japan may make a move in the Pacific in order to support Germany, they feel that such action will not be made yet.

There is hesitancy among Chinese circles to believe that Japan will launch a drive in the South Seas, knowing that such a move will inevitably involve Japan in a major struggle with Britain.

They argue that even if Japan agrees to move in the Pacific to support a German campaign in Europe, she is unlikely to undertake any important action unless she has reason to believe that a German move has a good chance of success.

Japan, it is stated, would prefer to delay until the German campaign is well underway and it is suggested that Japan's hesitation is largely due to fear of the Soviet Union.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Ivan B. Trevor has been appointed to act as Manager and Traffic Manager of the Kowloon Canton Railway with effect from February 27.

Mr. Walter Heathcote Lock has been nominated a member of the Court and Council of the University of Hongkong.

Chinese Member Of S.M.C.

CHUNGKING, Feb. 14 (Central News).—Owing to the absence of most of the Chinese ratepayers from Shanghai, the election of the Chinese Municipal Councillors for the current year will be done by correspondence.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Chinese councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, told pressmen in Shanghai yesterday that the present five Chinese councillors, namely Mr. Huo Shun, Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, Mr. L. T. Yuan, Mr. Yulin Hsi and himself, would be re-elected.

Resigns Commission

Major M. A. Johnson, O.B.E., M.M., has been allowed to resign his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps with effect from January 15.

The Efficiency Medal of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps has been awarded to C. M. S. John C. Polson and Corporal John Trueman Lacey.

Mr. Arthur Edwin Gee has been appointed an Acting Sub-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Naval Volunteer Force with effect from January 27.

GARRISON SNOOKER LEAGUE

Although they shared six frames with Royal Army Pay Corps on Thursday, Royal Army Medical Corps maintain their lead in the Garrison Snooker League and have scored 18 points to date as against 14 by Royal Engineers "A," their nearest rivals.

Other results of Thursday were: Corporals of Royal Signals shared six frames with R. A. Stanley; Royal Engineers "A" beat Royal Signals "A" five frames to one; Corps of Military Police beat Royal Engineers Sergeants four frames to two. The following is the League standing to date:

R.A.M.C.	P. W. L. D. Pts.
R. A. Stanley	4 1 1 3 14
R. E. "A"	4 1 1 3 13
R. E. "B"	4 1 1 3 12
C.M. Police	4 1 1 3 11
Royal Signals "A"	4 1 1 3 10
Royal Signals "B"	4 1 1 3 9

Control Of Cotton By Government

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).

The Government has decided to become the sole importer of all growths of raw cotton, states a notice issued this afternoon on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

The decision is the result of six months of negotiations between representatives of the Liverpool and the Manchester Cotton Association and the cotton controllers and the Ministry of Supply.

Negotiations in proceedings so that the Ministry and the cotton controllers will be able to use the services of the two associations in the purchase and ultimate distribution of raw cotton.

The position in regard to future price and unfilled contracts is being carefully considered. It is estimated that some 50,000 cotton workers will be affected.

STIFF HURDLE FOR SING TAO

(Continued from Page 4.)

on their feet. All in all, a good game should be seen, the result will be a very open one.

Eastern Should Win

In their first encounter, Eastern, with a very much stronger team than which they are capable of putting up just now, barely managed to beat Kwong Wah by the odd goal in three, and their match to-morrow at Boundary Street will prove the mettle of the Easterners.

They are very much weakened now by the absence of the skipper, Lau Tsi-chang, Kong Sing-ken, Chung Yung-sum and Lo Wai-keu, and unless at least two of the above are able to put in an appearance, I am afraid they will not be able to stand up to Kwong Wah's attack.

Kwong Wah is a team that is hard to raise, and on occasions when one has depended upon them to come off in a game, they have invariably let their supporters down. Perhaps a match of this calibre may prove the turning point in their match winning streak and judging by their shield win, they should be good enough to offer real stiff opposition to Eastern. They will be doing both Sing Tao and South China a very good turn by holding Eastern to a draw.

Other Matches

THE Police-Kowloon match should prove a very even encounter. The Guardians of the law are stronger in defence than in attack and they have still to look for a real leader, as Moss is still unable to adapt himself to that position. In defence Blackburn and Chan Kwong-yu are sound backs, Pope, Gough and North are steady halves, and it will take quite a bit of the wiles of Kowloon's attack to get past them.

Humphrey, Maxwell and Remedios will have to be on their toes to stop Howlett and the scheming Ferrier. The Chinese wings are also fast, and need watching. Kowloon, too, possess also a pair of fast and sound wings in Truscott and Mathias, and the inside trio of Jackson, White and Pereira, if able to give them the support, should give the Police a harrying time.

ROYAL SCOTS should be able to obtain both points at the expense of the lowly placed Club, for on paper alone, they have a much better all round team. The Club are still unable to muster an eleven good enough to give opposition, although the attack is fairly solid, their defence is weak. The absence of Forrow and E. Strange makes all the difference to them.

Colombo Sees Prize

COLOMBO, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—The steamer Monte Plana, 5500 tons, an Italian prize ship, has been towed into port by a British vessel.

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FINAL TRIALS AT VALLEY Morning Gallops

Final training sprints over a quarter and half-mile distances in preparation for to-day's races, the first day of the Annual Race Meeting, 1941, were held yesterday morning and were as follows:

Dis.	1st	2nd	Last
Quarter	34.2	1.00.2	34
Half	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Three-quarter	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
One-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
One-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Two-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Two-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Three-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Three-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Four-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Four-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Five-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Five-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Six-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Six-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Seven-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Seven-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Eight-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Eight-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Nine-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Nine-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Ten-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Ten-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Eleven-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Eleven-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Twelve-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Twelve-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Thirteen-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Thirteen-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Fourteen-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Fourteen-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Fifteen-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Fifteen-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Sixteen-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Sixteen-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Seventeen-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Seventeen-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Eighteen-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Eighteen-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Nineteen-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Nineteen-and-a-half-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34
Twenty-mile	1.00.2	1.00.2	34

SIX SHIPS SUNK IN CONVOY

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—Six ships in a British convoy, steaming north between Madeira and the Azores, are believed to have been sunk by a German surface raider—apparently a pocket battleship.

Over 100 survivors have landed here.

German Report

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (UP).—The official news agency reports that German bombers attacked a British convoy off Peterhead on the east coast of Scotland causing damage to five merchantmen.

Yesterday, bomber formations attacked La Valetta and the airfield at Lala, causing great destruction. Last night, bombers attacked positions in North Africa.

One bomber yesterday made a low altitude attack on a submarine which was on the surface at the mouth of the River of Earth, and "bombs fell so near the hull that the destruction of the submarine can be reckoned," added the report.



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South Seas Schooling Starts In Tokyo

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Domel).—With the heightening of the people's interest in the South Seas and the demand for trained men to proceed to these regions, the Overseas Ministry has appropriated ¥100,000 for the establishment of a model training institute in Tokyo.

With General Kuniaki Koiso invited to act as advisor, the institute will be opened some time in April.

The projected institute will provide a two-year course for students not exceeding 18 years of age who have completed the fourth year Middle School course or its equivalent.

Upon completion of their training, the students will be given an opportunity to play an active part in French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and other parts.

Britain Faces Up To Inflation Threat

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—The Government had a two-fold problem to solve in its effort to avoid inflation, declared Lord Simon, the Lord Chancellor, at Worthing—paying for the war and inducing the people, by saving, to restrict the spending of money.

Referring to two popular forms of investment, Lord Simon said that he believed that the National Savings Certificates subscribed for so far had reached a total of £220,000,000 while the three per cent. bonds issued had totalled £218,000,000.

In addition, there had been an increase of approximately £150,000,000 in the amounts of deposits in the savings banks.

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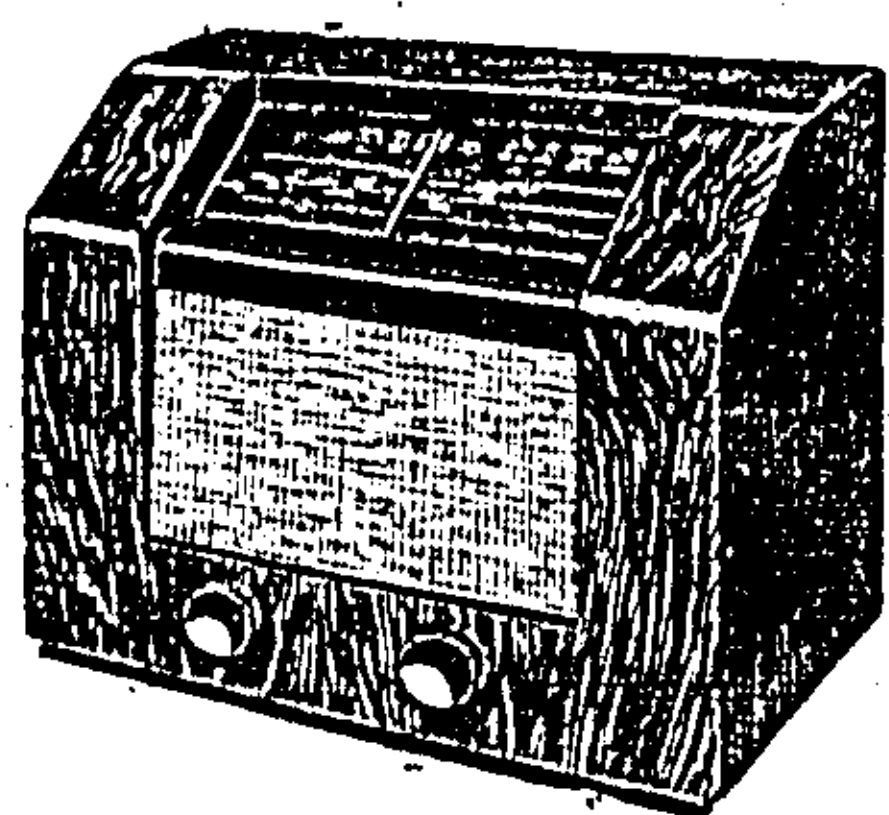
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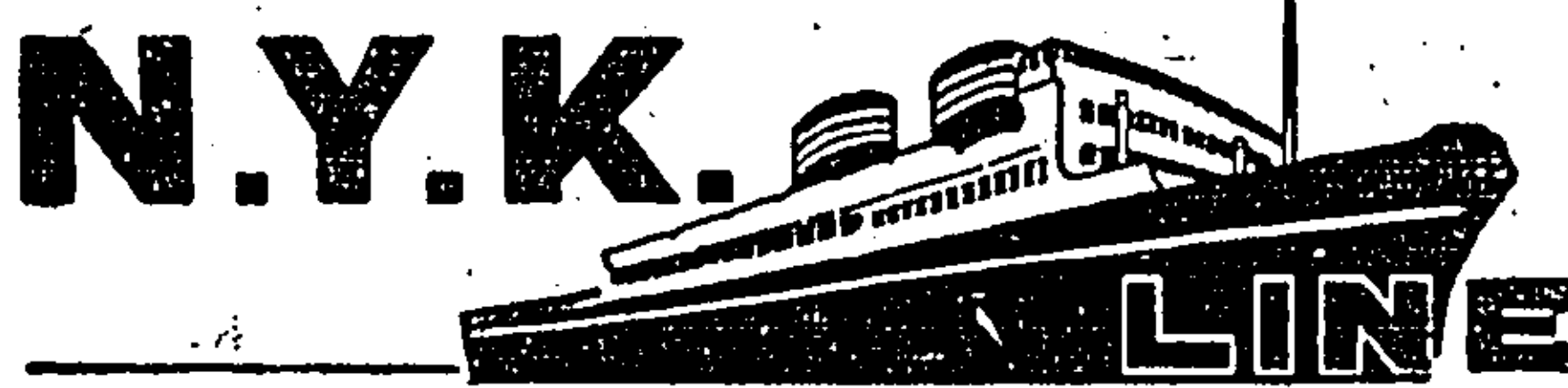
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* Senuki Maru (starts from Kobe) Thursday, 20th Feb.
NEW YORK via Japan & Panama

* Noshiro Maru Saturday, 15th Feb.
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Husimi Maru Wednesday, 26th Feb.
SAIGON

* Dekar Maru Sunday, 23rd Feb.
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Anyo Maru Saturday, 1st Mar.
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore

* Nagato Maru Friday, 21st Feb.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Saturday, February 15, 1941.

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SAFETY AND COMFORT

SCIENTISTS of the greatest eminence are unceasing in their efforts to discover means, whereby civilians may find protection against air raids. They closely observe the effects of bombing and make many experiments to test their theories.

On that still popular problem of preventing casualties from flying glass they have something definite to say. Textile netting has been found to be remarkably effective. But this one point should be carefully noted—the edges of the netting must be firmly fixed to the frames of the windows, an operation not so easy as it looks. This will not prevent the splitting of the glass; nothing will do that. But it can do much to prevent splinters from flying.

Various curious results of bomb explosions are mentioned, but these are of interest mainly to scientific researchers. One consoling reflection is that explosions are less frightening than might have been expected. Another useful "tip" is that as blast by itself tends to travel in straight lines, standing behind a wall gives much protection.

Though much has been done to provide protection, more has yet to be done, especially from the comfort and health point of view. Newsreels are being prepared to show how Anderson shelters can be made more comfortable, especially with regard to drainage. But what can be done with a shelter from which bucketfuls of water have to be drawn every few days?—*Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.*

Shirley Temple To Return To Films

Shirley Temple and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio have signed a contract that will bring the 11-year-old star back to the screen. The studio and Shirley's mother, Mrs. George Temple, have had a tentative agreement on the contract for some time, but the signing was postponed to enable Shirley to have a full year's vacation from pictures. M-G-M officials said a musical in which Shirley would sing and dance and an original story of dramatic character are under consideration for the girl who once was the No. 1 box office attraction of the movies.

NAZIS CAN'T TAKE THE BRITISH ISLES

By

Major Alexander P. de Seversky

Editor's Note: Despite probably inspired reports from abroad Maj. Seversky asserts in the following dispatch that invasion of Britain still is impossible. An authority on military aviation, he was recently presented by President Roosevelt with the Harmon Trophy, awarded by the League of Aviators to the outstanding airman of 1939.

At the turn of the year, talk of impending invasion of the British Isles is loud again on both sides of the European conflict—in warnings to their own people by the British leaders and boastful threats by Nazi spokesmen. Few aviation tacticians take the talk too seriously.

The writer, for one, is convinced that the invasion of England is at this moment still impossible. On the basis of previous alarms, there is reason to suspect that Berlin has raised the invasion scare once more to divert attention from some planned major move, elsewhere.

The minimum pre-condition for an invasion is new German air equipment capable of brushing aside the Royal Air Force in open daylight combat. There has as yet been no such evidence.

It is obvious that the Germans have been improving their fighter armada. The new Focke-Wulfs, Heinkels and redesigned Messerschmitts are generally believed to be superior to the British Spitfires and Hurricanes, although they have not yet made their debut in action.

British aviation has not been quiescent either, and there is reason to believe the British will at least match their enemies. The new Whirlwind and Typhoon models are in production. They are reliably reported to have twice the firepower and perhaps a hundred mile edge in speed over the Spitfires and Hurricanes.

While the Germans still hold the lead in quantity production, there is no reason why they should overtake the British in performance.

Both Nazi and British leaders have repeatedly acknowledged what was obvious to aviation experts from the start: That no invasion could be started with serious expectations of success until control of the skies over the Channel and over the British Islands could be wrested from the R.A.F.

Hitler's air power would have to be strong enough to attack in

Exploding Star Discovered

Prof. Fritz Zwicky said at Pasadena, Cal., recently that he had discovered an exploding star which appeared to be obscured partially in a dust cloud in a distant star system. He believed it was the first exploding star to be found under such conditions.

The technology astrophysicist of the California Institute of Technology sighted it with the 18-inch telescope at Mount Palomar, the 15th supernova to be found by that instrument.

"The brightest supernova was discovered at Mount Palomar in 1937," he said. "It was 600,000,000 times as bright as the sun. This supernova and the faint one found in the big spiral nebula NGC 253 are the nearest of the 15. Light from them would require about 3,000,000 years to reach us."

board daylight by fighting its way to the appointed targets, inflicting planned destruction, and fighting its way back. In other words, it would have to act as a superior attacking sea fleet does under analogous conditions.

In the final analysis a strong air force can be destroyed only on the ground—by wrecking aerodromes, fuel concentration, aviation factories, etc. To achieve this, the Nazis would have to ignore the British aviation in the air, and that they can never do without clear-cut superiority in fighting performance as well as numerical superiority.

It is a wide-open question whether the Nazis, if they were able to seize mastery of the air over Britain, would necessarily follow it up immediately with an

old-fashioned occupation by ground forces.

The world has been so long accustomed to think of conquest in terms of occupation to enemy territory that it has not yet grasped the fearful new principle made possible by the new air weapon—namely, conquest by destruction.

Given the hypothetical Nazi supremacy in the skies, Hitler would be able to smash every British industry, level every city.

Wipe out every point of surface resistance, without landing a single German soldier on British soil.

Germany's purpose is not simply to win a technical victory on points. It aims to eliminate British economy and fighting capacity completely and beyond



Adolf: "I thought you had a winning system, Herman"

easy restoration, and that it can clearly achieve more effectively from the air, if unimpeded by serious opposition, than in any other way.

Since the last serious flurry of invasion fears, in September, nearly four months have elapsed. Harrowing as they have been for the population, they have also been invaluable months of preparation, to meet and overcome an invader on the ground. Unofficial reports reaching us here from reputable observers indicate indubitably that every square mile of the British terrain is a fortress that would have to be taken by main force, and that the hurriedly assembled army is by this time a match for any other in the world. Certainly it will not lose by default.

The transport of a huge invading force by slow-moving barges in secrecy is out of the question under modern conditions. To transport that force by air involves the original problem of air supremacy.

Hitler's air forces, for all their impressive size and achievements, were not suited for the job of genuine air warfare in the Battle of Britain. It is possible that this fault in his planning has been secretly corrected. By this time, however, the correction may be too late to solve his problem of eliminating the R.A.F.

Britain is now playing the fateful aviation game as ably and intensively as the Nazis.—Copyright by United Press.

Greeks Deserve Our Aid

In 1915 I was near the ruined city of Ypres when the Germans first used poison gas and broke the British front. We had, between them and Paris or between them and the coast, no troops but a few army cooks and lorry drivers and men in rest camps. Had they but realised how great would be the effect of this horrible new weapon they would have won the war.

It is aggravating to see a vaguely similar opportunity now presenting itself to the British in the Balkans and to know that we cannot use it to the full. If Fate willed that Mussolini should bluff once too often it is a pity that we could not take complete advantage of his blunder because we have not yet enough aeroplanes, guns, tanks and trained men to co-operate with the heroic Greeks in compelling him to ask for a separate peace. Those of us who write or speak on politics urge that our government should send every weapon possible to the Eastern Mediterranean front, and it is, I believe, absolutely true that most Londoners would rather that the bombardment of their city should continue, with all its pathetic tragedies, for poor and ordinary people who can do so little to answer back to this death that crashes down from the air, than that the German aeroplanes should be sent to hold up the Greek advance. We are all inspired by this campaign carried on against a people who outnumber the Greeks by something like seven to one.

And yet we have to keep in mind that the collapse of the French, the withdrawal from Dunkirk, and our unwillingness

until the very last moment to prepare for a war we hoped could be avoided have combined to hamper our campaign at this moment, when the conceit and confidence of the Fascist party has plunged the Italian army into such a sensational defeat.

The Greeks are fighting magnificently against great odds. Their Commander-in-Chief, Alexander Papagos, was considered so brilliant a strategist by those who supervised his

military studies in Berlin that they offered him, I believe, great military advancement if he would remain in Germany. But he replied that in Germany he would be one of many, and returned to his own country. He is too good a soldier to forget the numerical strength of his enemy.

The British High Command must keep the same consideration in mind. In our desire to defeat Italy we must not forget Germany. Hitler may allow Mussolini to sink a little deeper in the Albanian mud and mire, for this is the best way of silencing his requests for French territory at a time when Hitler wants to convince Petain that he is France's friend. But the German leader cannot allow his Italian opposite number to be defeated. The collapse of Fascism would bring the collapse of Nazism so dangerously near.

Fortunately, the business of helping Mussolini becomes more and more difficult. The British

and the Turks have presented bouquets to the Bulgars with covering messages which leave Sofia in no doubt that we must consider that he who is not for us is against us. The Turks themselves and the Yugoslavs have been immensely encouraged by the Greek successes and one cannot now believe that German military help can reach the Italians in Albania without increasing the number of countries that are prepared to fight against the domineering ambitions of the Fuehrer and the Duce.

But we must keep one danger in mind. We in London are almost forgetting how it feels to be bombed. One reason is that our provincial cities are suffering instead. Another is that enemy aerodromes are water-logged and the weather has been bad. But a third reason may be that German aircraft is preparing to get Mussolini out of his muddle. If British machines can bomb Italian bases from Crete, German machines could harass the British from Italy. Still more, if the petrol and the ground staffs are available, German machines operating from Libya might attack Egypt and the Suez Canal. Such possibilities must not be forgotten.

This is a note of warning and not a note of pessimism. The retreat from Dunkirk and the behaviour of London have convinced us that we shall not be defeated. But in both cases we were on the defensive. The retreat of the Italians is the first successful offensive on our side. It shows that Fascism, despite the way in which it has turned small children into budding soldiers, has left Italy weaker and less sure of herself than she was in the days when Mussolini was a Socialist leader in Milan. Greece gained her independence early in the last century with the help of Britain; Britain will never forget the extent to which the Greek defence of that independence has now turned the tide towards an Allied victory. [World Copyright Reserved]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1941.



No longer does the sun shine on happy faces in Indo-China. In the atrophy brought on by the collapse of the mother country, Franco's rich Eastern possession has had to give in a great deal to Japanese pressure. On the other hand, she has had to engage in a war with Thailand, her ambitious neighbour. The next few months may find her involved in greater trials. Modern influences and ancient customs are shown in the pictures on this page. (TOP LEFT) Representative of the younger generation, this Franco-Annamite beauty is from Huo, capital of Annam. (TOP CENTRE) The palace of the King of Cambodia at Phnom-Penh. The sentry is a member of a well-

INDO-CHINA



trained and well-equipped regiment. (TOP RIGHT) A scroll writer displays his handiwork in readiness for a festival in Hanoi, capital of Tonking. (BOTTOM LEFT) Western customs may have crept into the cities, but in the interior they have gained little foothold. This is a native Mois mother outside her little thatched hut. (BOTTOM CENTRE) A fisherman from Nhatrang mending his nets. Fish and rice forms the staple diet of the natives. (BOTTOM RIGHT) Superstition still plays a big part in native life, and here a woman is having her fortune told by a priest who exacts good payment.



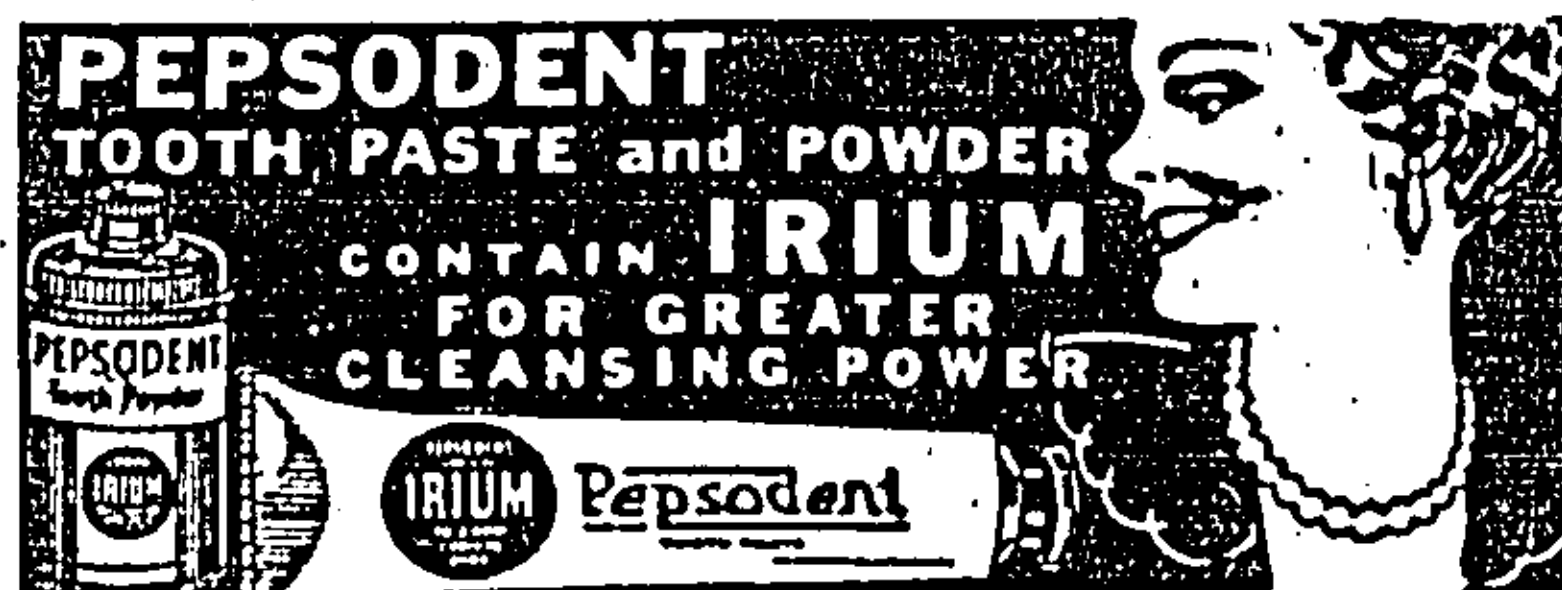
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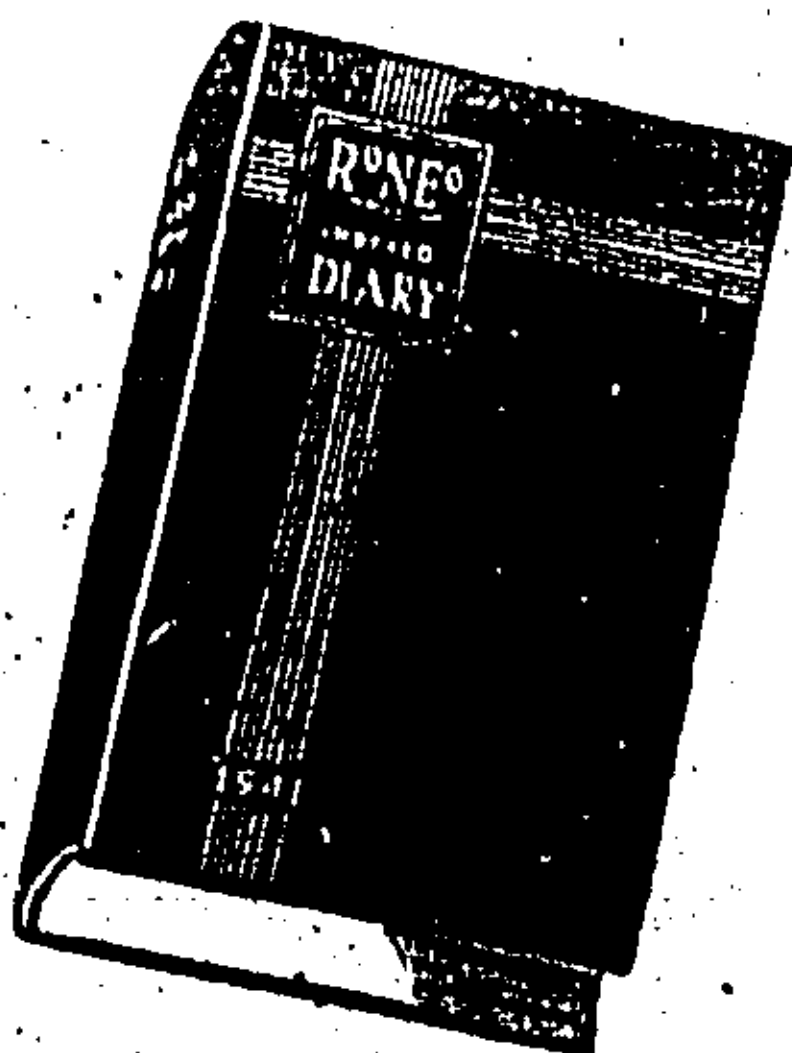
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One Irishman Advises Another

An Irishman who has never minced his words with his own country or ours, and has courted the brickbats, Mr Bernard Shaw here tells Eire and us that Mr de Valera dare not give up the ports, but, for the love of Eire, must (privately) beg Mr Churchill to take them.

By George Bernard Shaw in an interview with W. R. Titterton

You ask me if Mr de Valera is acting a reasonable man in refusing to let Britain have the ports.

If Mr de Valera were a reasonable man he would not be in his present position.

As a reasonable man he should call upon Britain to fulfil her obligation under the treaty by defending Ireland against foreign invasion and blockade, as Ireland is quite unable to defend itself against Germany and Italy combined.

Four millions of extremely disunited Irish cannot fight 123,970,758 Germans and Italians; and any talk that ignores this glaring fact is mere waste of breath.

As an Irish politician, Mr de Valera should inform Mr Churchill privately that he cannot give him the naval bases without compromising Ireland's neutrality and perhaps losing his job and his power for good, but that he cannot prevent him from taking them.

Therefore will he kindly do it with a tactful speech explaining the necessity and assuring Ireland that the ports shall be given back when the common enemies of England and Ireland are settled with.

Please bear in mind that if Mr de Valera provoked a Ger-

man invasion from the west he would make Ireland the cockpit of the war.

In that case his formal duty would be to fight Germany and Italy on the west, Ulster on the north, Britain on the east, and the British Navy on the south, without the support of Rooseveltian America. What would you do in his place?

It is suggested that Mr de Valera, being a ruler of what is called nowadays "a democracy," must remember his gallery, and that if he leased the ports and other bases to us there would be a rumour. Well there will be a rumour anyhow. Does a rumour matter much with a European War on?

Before the war began I said, as you recall, that the British Isles are one military unit, and that it was of the question for one fraction of the unit to maintain effective neutrality when the other fractions are at war. And you ask if the event enforces my opinion.

Of course it does. The event always confirms my opinions. I wish it would take the Governments of Europe a little less than 20 years to find that out.

As to command of the seas, which is what is in question, how many battleships, submarines and Fulmar torpedo planes has Mr de Valera, or Lord Craigavon? There are no German naval bases in Ireland; but there may be some German money in the pockets of young Irishmen smuggled by Nazi propaganda, and even some German guns in their hands.

FINANCING AMERICA'S DEFENCE AND AID TO BRITAIN POLICY

Since we met in this place a year ago, the European war has moved closer to the United States, in fact if not in geography. At that time the forces of the belligerents were largely inactive, awaiting the change in seasons behind fortified lines within their own frontiers. In the air and on the sea action was following the pattern made familiar before 1918. American opinion, already favourable to the cause of the democracies, believed nevertheless that war in Europe and war in Asia would eventually be resolved without hazard to the liberties of Americans.

But with the invasion in April of Denmark and Norway and the collapse a month later of the Netherlands and Belgium, American opinion was shocked into the realization that the first line of democratic defence had pierced. The downfall of France in June was a disaster to liberty such as the world has not seen in the memory of living man, and made it clear that the totalitarian system was deep within the bastions of freedom. The question remained whether or not Britain could stand.

That in a word was the situation six months ago. It still is the situation. But in the meantime we have seen the gallant behaviour of the British in the evacuation of Dunkirk. We have seen also not once but many times the fortitude of the British people under devastating fire from the air, and we have seen Britain extending her defence to Africa and the Mediterranean, and the Greeks reversing their position from defenders to attackers in the Albanian mountains. The low point of the war, from the side of the Allies, was the retirement from Dunkirk. It remains to be seen whether it was the turning point.

Arsenal Of Democracy

There can be no doubt but that the great weight of American opinion desires it to prove in fact to have been the turning point. But the decision hinges not on the gallantry of the British people in this total war, or even upon their endurance under siege, but upon their capacity to provide themselves with the materials of war. The wastage on account of submarine warfare and the losses of industrial output due to attacks from the air make it impossible for Britain to maintain herself from her own efforts alone. In consequence, these losses must be made good from abroad, mainly from the United States. This is the phrase recently used by the President, we are the arsenal of democracy.

This land we are proud to bear. It is an integral part of our own vast defence programme, undertaken as our comment on the invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium and France. In reality, the two efforts are but one, for they are to serve the single purpose of preserving democracy against totalitarian aggression. The conditions under which we have taken up the task admittedly are not ideal. The United States has recently emerged from ten years of depression in which we lived in one degree or another upon our capital. The debt of the Federal Government has more than doubled. In many of its branches the industry has fallen behind its cus-

tomary rate of year-to-year growth in productive capacity. Agriculture has lost most of its foreign markets, so that surplus stocks have continued to rise. But against these disadvantages are certain overwhelming advantages, which, given time to bring them into play, are bound to serve the national purpose fully and well.

We are nearly half the economic world. Our industrial productive capacity, though geared to peacetime uses, is second to none and backed by a vast multitude of skilled and unskilled workers who adhere to the American tradition of initiative, ingenuity and energy. Our communication services, whether by rail, air or wire, are at their highest point of efficiency and are unequalled anywhere. Our financial strength is supported by three-quarters of the world's stock of monetary gold and is capable of meeting any demands that the national welfare or the national defence can make upon it. The problem is to fuse together these elements of our national economy so that they can pass the critical test which lies ahead, which indeed we may have to face in the next few months. My purpose here is to make such contribution as I may toward solving the problem of how our matchless financial resources can be most usefully employed for the national purpose.

Financial Problem

The financial problem is really twofold, one the problem of financing the Government, the other the problem of financing the defence industries.

The Government's problem is clearly a very large one. The third session of the 76th Congress made defence appropriations of nearly 9 billion dollars. And as the President indicated in his budget message a week ago, additional defence appropriations of about 11 billion dollars may be expected from the new Congress. These vast sums do not take into account the ordinary costs of running the Government, nor do they include the cost of such help as we may give to Britain in the shape of funds, credits or equipment.

The question here is not whether the Government can raise the sums required. No one has any doubts on that score at all. The problem is rather how it can raise and spend the money to the least detriment of the community. Congress has already shown that it intends to raise through taxation as large a share of the defence expenditure as possible. That determination is sound financial practice and it accords with the best American tradition. Defence financing by taxation has the merit, among others, of diverting productive effort into channels directly serving the national defence. It does this by limiting useless or postponable expenditure, and by utilising the funds so relinquished to pay military or other defence costs. There is, however, a certain limit beyond which taxation for defence, as for other purposes, should not go. This is the point at which taxation becomes destructive, in the sense that it encroaches upon the capital equipment of the country. Determining where this point lies is one of the most difficult and delicate decisions that Congress is called upon to make.

It is not to be expected, of course, that Federal taxes can pay currently the costs of defence. A large part will have to be borrowed. The Secretary of the Treasury indicated

in a press statement recently that it might be necessary to ask Congress to increase the Federal debt limit to 60 or 65 billion dollars. In his budget message the President questioned the significance of a statutory debt limit except as it serves as a fiscal monitor.

There are so many variables in the problem that it is a doubtful exercise to forecast the probable amount of new Federal borrowing during this calendar year. I should say in parenthesis that the President, in his budget message, was speaking, of course, not of the calendar year but of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941. The amount of the deficit to be covered by loans during the calendar year will depend upon the productivity of taxation; upon the capacity of industry to produce; upon the reductions which Congress and the administration may be able to make in non-defence expenditures; and upon the financial aid we may give to Britain, — again turning in part upon the capacity of industry to produce. Altogether, in the light of such information as is available outside the Treasury, it seems fair to conjecture, — and it is only a conjecture, — that the cash deficit for the

The accompanying extracts from the speech of Mr Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, is of interest in view of the similarity of aims between the United States and the Democracies in the struggle to check Nazi and Fascist aggression. The speech, delivered last month as a report to the Bank's shareholders, was also broadcast, and was heard distinctly in Hongkong.

calendar year 1941 will be around 6 billion dollars. In addition to issuing new obligations to cover this deficit, the Treasury will be faced with refunding about 27 billions in notes and bonds that mature or are callable during the year.

Debt And Credit

Granted conditions as they are, raising such a large sum of money presents no formidable difficulties. The choice of method, however, is a different matter and calls for a high order of judgment on the part of the Treasury. The easy way is to place the principal share of the new Treasury obligations with the banks, relying upon credit to provide the money. But at this time, even though the banks of the country are replete with loanable funds, this is not the best way. The commercial banks as far back as last June already owned upwards of 12 billion dollars of direct Treasury obligations, nearly 30 per cent of the entire Federal debt. They could readily buy more, but from the standpoint of the national advantage it would be unwise for them to do so on a grand scale.

The reason for this can be clearly seen. Commercial banks by the very nature of their business have to rely upon their borrowers to reduce their loans from time to time, preferably out of earnings. If the Government is the borrower from banks and its expenditures are running ahead of its revenues, the Gov-

ernment cannot pay down its debt to the banks, but has to increase it. The effect of this is constantly to increase the volume of bank credit, and therefore the volume of deposits, the effect of which in turn is to raise prices and invite inflation. Financing defence on commercial bank credit is almost as bad from the public standpoint as to finance vast Government undertakings by issuing greenbacks or borrowing from a central bank. As a matter of fact, it was exactly this abuse of central bank credit that culminated in the vast German inflation of 1923.

Savings

The general deduction to be drawn from this is that the defence programme in order to minimise the potential inflation involved in any such large expenditure by the Government, should be financed not by banks, which are depositaries of funds, but by the owners of the funds themselves. Fortunately, — and this is an unique advantage the United States has in the world at present — there is an immense amount of money in the country seeking sound investment. The owners of savings and investment funds will be ready and willing to lend them to the Government. They include not only the large institutional holders of money, such as the insurance companies, the savings banks and universities and other endowment funds, but also numerous private investors, large and small.

The success of the Treasury between 1917 and 1919 in distributing the Liberty and Victory loans to a very broad public and its success in recent years in selling low-denomination bonds to small investors show how large a market stands ready to share in defence financing. This is the democratic way. In our great programme of total defence, the whole people should have the opportunity to share in financing it. For this purpose, I suggest that the bonds to be issued should carry a fair rate of return, that they be available in small as well as in large denominations, and that they be fully taxable. In order also not to penalise the patriotic subscriber who overestimates his capacity to buy, I suggest that the new bonds be made freely marketable.

Defence Industries

I come now to the other problem posed by the defence programme, that of financing the defence industries. Here again the question is not whether funds are available but how they shall be obtained to the best long-run advantage of the country, — that is to say, with the least danger of inflation. Now, it is perfectly clear that a government agency could provide the "make a defence contractor needs, that the government agency could obtain the funds from the Treasury, and that the Treasury could obtain the funds by selling bonds to the banks. Or, to the extent the law permits, the Treasury could borrow from the Federal Reserve banks or print greenbacks. Every one of these methods is inflationary; they differ time and in this place I lend up to from one another in that respect only one compelling thought, that the in defence, and they do not make use of the extraordinarily favourable position of the financial position in which the country stands itself. Not only is there a vast store of investment and savings capital ready to be tapped, but the American banking system is prepared to finance the productive activities speedily accomplishment of that pur-

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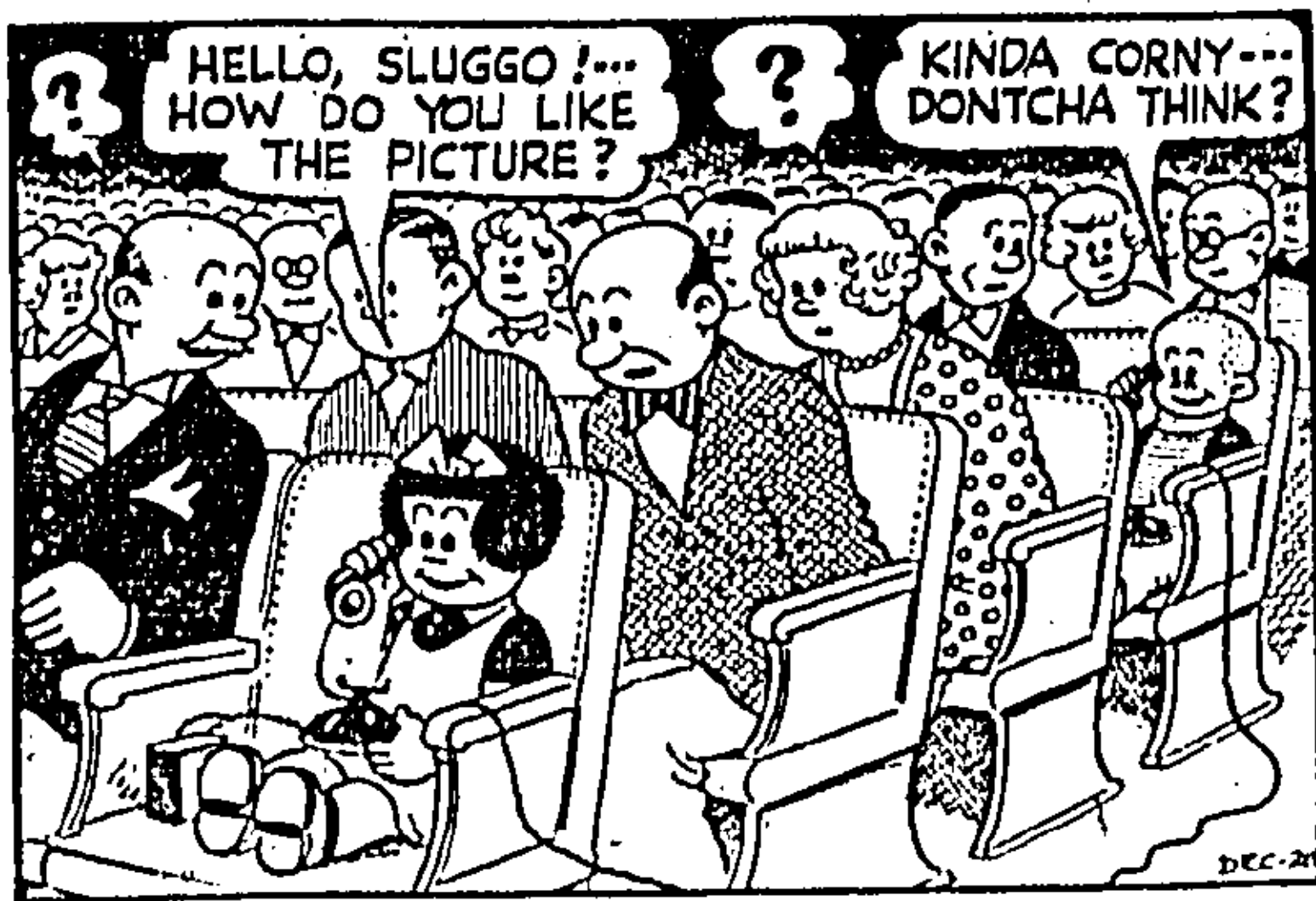
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller



War-Time Words

By R. O'N. Montgomery

"BROWN OFF," "flap," "blitz flu," "Paul Pry"—these seem to be the finest show-pieces of the new crop of war slang.

"To brown off" means the same as the old "fed up" of the last war, and is a popular phrase throughout the British Army. "Flap" means a scare or alarm, and "Ack-Ack" and "Beer-Beer" originated with the Air Force for anti-aircraft and balloon barrage, as did many others of the new war words. It was in general use in France, and is now gradually filtering through to the general public.

"Blitz flu," derived from the much-vaunted German Blitzkrieg, denotes a cold or flu that floors a patient quickly and as suddenly as the "cabbage" was mentioned in the House of Commons recently in the morning. There is no record of the slang the sergeant-major uses.

The Rat-Trap
"Paul Pry," another R.A.F. word, means, appropriately enough, a searchlight, and one easily seen that diffuses its beams is known throughout the Service as "a in the women's Service units, and "brown off" seem good new words are rampant—"ATS,"

"Waffs," "Parashootists," "Paris shots," and many more. Some of the old names, too, are again in service, the "Wrens," "Naffy," "Fannys," and "conchie," to name a few.

Many believe that "tiggerty-boo," or, in the words of the song, "tikety-boo," is a new word, but actually it was used by Dominion troops during the last war, and then, as now, meant that everything was O.K.

A surprisingly large number of 1914 war words have passed into general use by the public. Probably the most popular of these is "scrounging," and the black-out has brought the scrounger back into prominence. "Scrounging" is the art of picking up unconsidered trifles that someone else is sure to take if you do not. The police insist that scrounging is undistinguishable from larceny, but public opinion is against them.

The Army interpretation of the word was slightly different. A "scrounger" is a man who never has anything of his own and consistently borrows from others—the "Give us a fag, mate," sort of fellow.

Words from the last war, such as "ace," "blimp," "Froggy," and "Jerry," with have stood the test of time and are now incorporated in the language. I wonder how many of the new war slang words will survive. "Blitz flu," "Paul Pry," and "brown off" seem good candidates.

Work of the Royal Army Pay Corps

THE SOLDIER AND HIS MONEY

There are many regiments and departments in the British Army which lack the glamour of the famous fighting units. They are composed of the men who do the everyday tasks which, however, are just as essential as the business of manning guns. One such unit is the Royal Army Pay Corps.

One thing all soldiers have in common, be they humble Tommies or high panjandrum of the "gilded staff"—a tremendous interest in their pay. When anything goes wrong it is always the "Ruddy Pay Corps" who are blamed, but in these days the Corps has been organised to such an extent that it is well high mathematically impossible for mistakes to happen at their end.

This fact was amply demonstrated to a Home reporter when he visited the headquarters of a Pay Corps unit in the South-East of Scotland. Here the finances of eight regiments, three of them Scottish, are administered, and the amount of work involved is almost unbelievable.

To describe the entire process which takes place when a man joins up, so far as the R.A.P.C. is concerned, would be but to make heads spin amid a welter of detail, but briefly, it begins with the corps being notified by the local Labour Exchange.

Their notification takes the form of a complete dossier consisting of the man's number and name, dependants if single, wife and children if married. Two forms are then made out, one for the soldier, the other for his dependants.

Not Much Glory, But—
These go through several "wings" or departments and a considerable amount of business is transacted by telegram, but the fact remains that within 48 hours of the man reporting for duty an allowance book is actually in the possession of the soldier's wife, mother, or dependant as the case may be. In this particular pay office 50,000 books were issued last August, and in addition 33,000 coupons were issued in connection with the recent increase in family and dependant allowances.

The magnitude of such a task can be appreciated by the fact that the unit consists of officers the majority of whom are naturally men well accustomed to dealing with figures, and 700 soldiers, members of the A.T.S., and civilian clerks and clerks. They work from 8.45 in the morning until six o'clock at night.

Not much glory in that, some may say. No, but it is one of the most vital parts of Britain's war machine, and, as one discovered during the visit there are many human sides to the story. It may sound incredible, but one actually saw a form filled in by a soldier who did not know the date of his marriage nor did he have any knowledge of the dates of birth of his three children.

In that case a form was dispatched to his wife to fill in and a check was also made with the registry officials. Another grey hair or two in the head of the officer in charge of the department!

One of the most interesting departments is known as the non-effective wing. It deals with the accounts of soldiers discharged, deceased, missing, and prisoner of war. In the event of a man being taken prisoner, pay continues to be credited to his account and payments are made in full to his wife or dependants.

Hardships
There is also a department which looks after what might almost be termed the seamy side. Tales of hardship, of unsupported wives, and of unmarried mothers all find their way to this branch and many wrongs are righted. The officer in charge told of a musician in a well-known dance band who made £25 per week in peace-time. He granted his mother £5 each week, but when he went into the Army she received the automatic allowance of 17s. per week.

She wrote stating that as she lived in London and had commitments which had to be met, she could not manage on the allowance. The Pay Corps handed the matter over to the Assistance Board, who investigated the matter fully, and as a result the mother was awarded £2 per week by the War Service Grants Advisory Committee in addition to the ordinary dependant's allowance.

That, of course, was an exceptional case, but it demonstrates admirably the care and attention which is given to the position of every man serving.

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Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- Type of fish
- People
- Name
- Kind of pipe
- Direct artery
- Kidney
- Expression of hearty
- Incisor
- In vicinity of
- Clothes rack
- House where liquor is sold
- Lavish and extravagant
- Before
- Draw back
- In act of soaping
- Out of war
- Veritable
- Wander
- Teach (Prov. Eng.)
- Crystalline compound
- Teat
- Constitutional
- Iris
- Wash
- Last course of meal
- Move upward
- Glance
- Allowance for weight of containers
- Intestine
- Base and cowardly
- Prefix: around

DOWN

- Celestial body
- Scottish historian (died 1779)
- Aid
- Rings covering from
- Woke in turbulent manner
- Not as good
- Unit of energy
- Devoiced
- Unvoiced
- Change to another
- State
- On side away from
- Palmer
- Without kindred
- Unit of distance
- Got up
- My darling
- Unfaded
- Wear away
- Deal with war
- Narrow opening
- Teacup
- Jealous
- Uses typewriter
- Orator
- With legs far apart
- Port defending port
- Ancient Roman money
- Short name
- South American country
- Line covering
- Once upon
- Take chance
- Appointment (col.)
- Girl's name
- Sound of bullet

De Gaulle Talks About Weygand

By VICTOR SCHIFF

I put the following question to General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free Frenchmen, when he met representatives of the British Press at his London headquarters:

"Have you any information indicating that the persecutions of your supporters in Africa, which began in the days of Dakar, have recently relaxed under General Weygand?"

THE ANSWER

This was his answer:

"No, on the contrary. All my recent information shows that these persecutions continue and that not only are the men who were arrested in West and North Africa in the days of Dakar still in prison, but that more supporters of a Free France have been detained since."

He described the aim of the Free Frenchmen as—

"To rally first the French Overseas Empire in order to be able to liberate France and to enable her to reconquer not only her own liberty, but also to participate in the restoration of freedom in the world."

ALL WELCOME

"Every Frenchman, whoever he is, is welcome for that task, provided he recognises the fundamental truth that France can only be saved by a defeat of Germany, and that Germany

can only be defeated by Great Britain and her Allies.

"I, as the leader of the Free Frenchmen, shall not rule out the collaboration of anybody who accepts these principles."

They had started months ago with nothing, but now had already rallied an important part of the French Empire—the Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa and French possessions in the Pacific and in India.

"It was essential," he declared, "to prove that these colonies realised by themselves, and in spite of Vichy's pressure and threats, that this war was not lost for France."

"COLLABORATION"

About the peace negotiations carried on by Laval with the Nazis, General de Gaulle said:

"Perhaps Laval does not know himself to what ends he is to be dragged by his talks."

"But what is clear to me is that the Germans look at this 'collaboration' in a quite different way from Vichy."

"For them it means domination, using France for their own purposes, and particularly using the power which the rest of the French Navy still represents."

WHY WE MUST SMASH MUSSOLINI

ON the day when Mussolini launched his war on Abyssinia in 1935, David Low published an historic cartoon. It showed a witch's cauldron, seething above the flames of Hell, with a Satanic Mussolini standing beside it, a leer of hideous triumph on his face.

It bore the simple title: "The man who took the lid off."

Mussolini is the man who, by his wars on Abyssinia and Albania and Spain, brought aggression back to Europe.

He is the man who, in the "Non-Intervention" Committee and in Geneva, broke up the restraining system of international law and debased the morals and the methods of international politics even below the standards of the Machiavelli whom he admires.

He is the man who allowed, or ordered, Graziani to drop the Chief of the Senussi from an Italian aircraft, while the tribesmen helplessly looked on.

The Stresa School

He is the man who allowed or ordered his Blackshirts to shoot up the defenceless inhabitants of Addis Ababa for three whole days, to run them down with tanks and lorries in the streets, to burn them in their houses, to commit atrocities which disgraced the reputation of the kindly, gentle Italian people.

He is the man who murdered Matteotti, one of the ablest and the noblest leaders in our post-war world. Yet after all these actions of Mussolini there have still been in this country scattered remnants of the Stresa School of thought.

In 1935 these people were convinced that if we let Mussolini have his Empire in East Africa, if we never mentioned Abyssinia at the Stresa Conference or in Geneva, he would join with us in an alliance against our Nazi foe.

In 1938, while he was bombing Guernica, they said that he had given Italy a new vision, and its men a new virility.

Since then they have never lost their hope that he could be induced to be our friend.

Until he went to war against us on June 10, they were convinced that, if we gave him oil enough, and lent him money, we could keep him neutral.

They would whisper confidentially in private that, if we made him handsome offers, he might still be synging over to our side.

Whispering Campaign

They thought that there were many things which the Allies could give him—rights in Tunis, a share in the ownership and direction of the Suez Canal, loans to help him in East Africa, recognition of his "conquest" of Albania.

By
PHILIP NOEL-BAKER, M.P.,

who here demolishes the arguments of those misguided people who are still advocating that we should attack Mussolini with promises and bribes rather than with weapons of war.

And, even since he went to war, their whispers have gone on.

It would be unwise, they say, in the Press or in our broadcasts, to make "a false discrimination" between the Italian people and their present rulers.

We must recognise the splendid work which the Fascist regime had done; we must not say that when the war was over, Mussolini's "Empire" would be ended, and the freedom of the Ethiopians and the Albanians would be restored.

There must be no humiliation of the beaten Fascists; we must seek a settlement of "generous" terms, which would win the friendship of all Italians and ensure a lasting peace.

And, indeed, they say, if we held out hopes of large concessions, we might still persuade them to abandon Hitler and even yet to join with us.

"Appeasement" was never a policy; it was a deep-seated, pathological disease. It has taken various forms, and it has brought us to a dangerous condition; but it has never shown symptoms stronger or more dangerous than these.

It has never led its victims into more egregious errors; their proposals have never been in more flagrant conflict with the principles for which we fight, nor based on greater ignorance of the facts.

PRIVATE LIFE OF A PRIVATE REVEILLE

From the diary of a journalist now in the Army

HEAVEN knows why Reveille has such a mournful sound.

"It don't make yow want to git up; makes yow want to lie down," as the Man from Leicester says.

The Lad from the Elephant and Castle is in favour of radical reform.

"You'll laugh," he says. "But I say this: Play 'Old That Tiger, Play 'She's My Lady Love, Play 'One O' The Ruins That Cromwell Knocked About A Bit—but play something lively!"

Whereupon, the Good Soldier Phillips, who wakes up like Donald Duck—stretching himself, touching himself, tasting himself, and appearing to find himself somewhat distasteful to himself—says:

"Go on, you. Get out of it. Go on, get a rift on yourself. Jazz yourself up. Go on, rise and shine, and scrape that stuff off your cheeks."

★ ★ ★

And the Lad, muttering inaudible defiance, takes down his towel, and joins a kind of Goldfish to the washhouse.

There are more men than basins. Above each basin, hidden in the blackness of the dawn, is a mirror.

The early risers are already washing themselves. The Good Boy from Godalming, who knows the value of that extra fifteen minutes, is nearly finished.

About him, like vultures round a dying horse, stand four of our squad, the Lad from the Elephant, the Kid from Widnes, Old Silence, and Puttock.

The characters of the men about?

The voice comes out of the wash-house. The Cockney is tense; he sid-

gets, glances from side to side, or I'll put you in the Cooler till and tries to keep his attention your hair turns white."

Even before his first dastardly adventure at Corfu, Mussolini meant to make an "Empire."

He meant to make it by treachery and violence, and at our expense.

His oft-repeated boasts that the Mediterranean was "Mare Nostrum" could have other meaning.

For a time he quarrelled with Hitler about Austria. But it was a superficial and temporary quarrel, which only briefly interrupted their close collaboration and their deep community of purpose, interest and thought.

By sending technical and political advisers, by giving large sums of money and great quantities of smuggled arms, he had helped Hitler to smash the democratic Republic in the Reich and to fight his way to power.

He knew that in an alliance with an aggressive Nazi Reich lay his sole chance of snatching from Great Britain and France the great new Mediterranean realm of which he dreamed.

He knew that terrorist dictatorship would only last in Italy if he could spread the infection to other lands.

Wicked Nonsense

The Stresa Front, to all who were not wilfully blind, was obvious nonsense.

And it was dangerous and wicked nonsense. Those who preached it accepted the lying fallacy—indeed, if one is a democrat, the treacherous fallacy

—that Fascism was the only alternative in Italy to the "Communism" on which Mussolini was at that time waging war.

They shut their eyes to the patent fact, proclaimed by Mussolini in every speech he made about the exploits of his bombing planes in Spain, that the "new vision" he had given his people was a vision of anarchic butchery, of which Guernica gave us only a first, pale flickering view.

They deliberately forgot that on the battlefields of Spain—as in Abyssinia, and now again in the mountains of Albania—his Blackshirts had shown that they were much less virile than their democratic fathers had been on the Osonzo and the Carso a quarter of a century ago.

Above all, those who preached the Stresa doctrine were prepared to sell to Mussolini, not only the Abyssinians and his other victims but the principles of the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact.

Those principles we were as deeply pledged as to any treaty we have ever signed.

On them depended not only our hopes of peace, but, as events have proved, our national and imperial security as well.

The Stresa doctrine is still dangerous nonsense in its last and strangest form of whispered proposals for an appeasing peace.

He Knows

It is nonsense to think that we can purchase Mussolini behind Hitler's back.

He knows, none better, that it is with Hitler that he must stand or fall.

It is wicked to suggest that we should sell the freedom of the Abyssinian and Albanian nations in order to spare the feelings of defeated Rome.

We are fighting to restore the rights of weak and conquered peoples; that is the very essence of our just and righteous cause.

It is ignorant to say that when we restore the freedom of Abyssinia and Albania we shall humiliate the Italian people and leave a lasting resentment in their minds.

If we do not restore it we shall humiliate the many millions of Italians who have hated Mussolini's adventures and aggressions from the first.

The "Colonial Party" in Italy has always been extremely small; the very names of Abyssinia and Albania now stink in the nostrils not only of the peasants and the workers and the soldiers, but of many of the "upper" classes, too.

It is foolish to suggest that justice to Abyssinia and Albania will mean injustice to Italy.

The "Empire" has brought nothing but poverty and hardship, death, disease and exile to Italians of every class and creed.

For five years it has progressively lowered their standard of living; now it has involved their armies in the bitter remorseless fighting of revenge.

Even if those armies were victorious, its hostile conquered lands would offer them no hope of future happiness or wealth.

Fulfil The Pledges

It is pernicious to suggest that the ending of the "Empire" will be an obstacle to peace.

The truth is, all sensible Italians know it, that there will never be stable or lasting peace, either in East Africa or in the Balkans, while invading armies try to hold the Abyssinians and the Albanians down.

Let us thank God, therefore, that the Stresa Front is dead.

The British Government has declared that it is "anxious to see Ethiopia liberated from Italian aggression." It wishes that country "to be free and independent."

We are, therefore, "affording every assistance possible to those Ethiopians who have taken up arms against the common enemy."

General Metaxas declared, in the name of the victorious Greeks, that they are fighting to liberate Albania.

Those pledges will be fulfilled. The justice-loving, unappeasing British people will see to that.

And the time may not be distant when, in their fulfilment, a democratic Italy will take its willing share.

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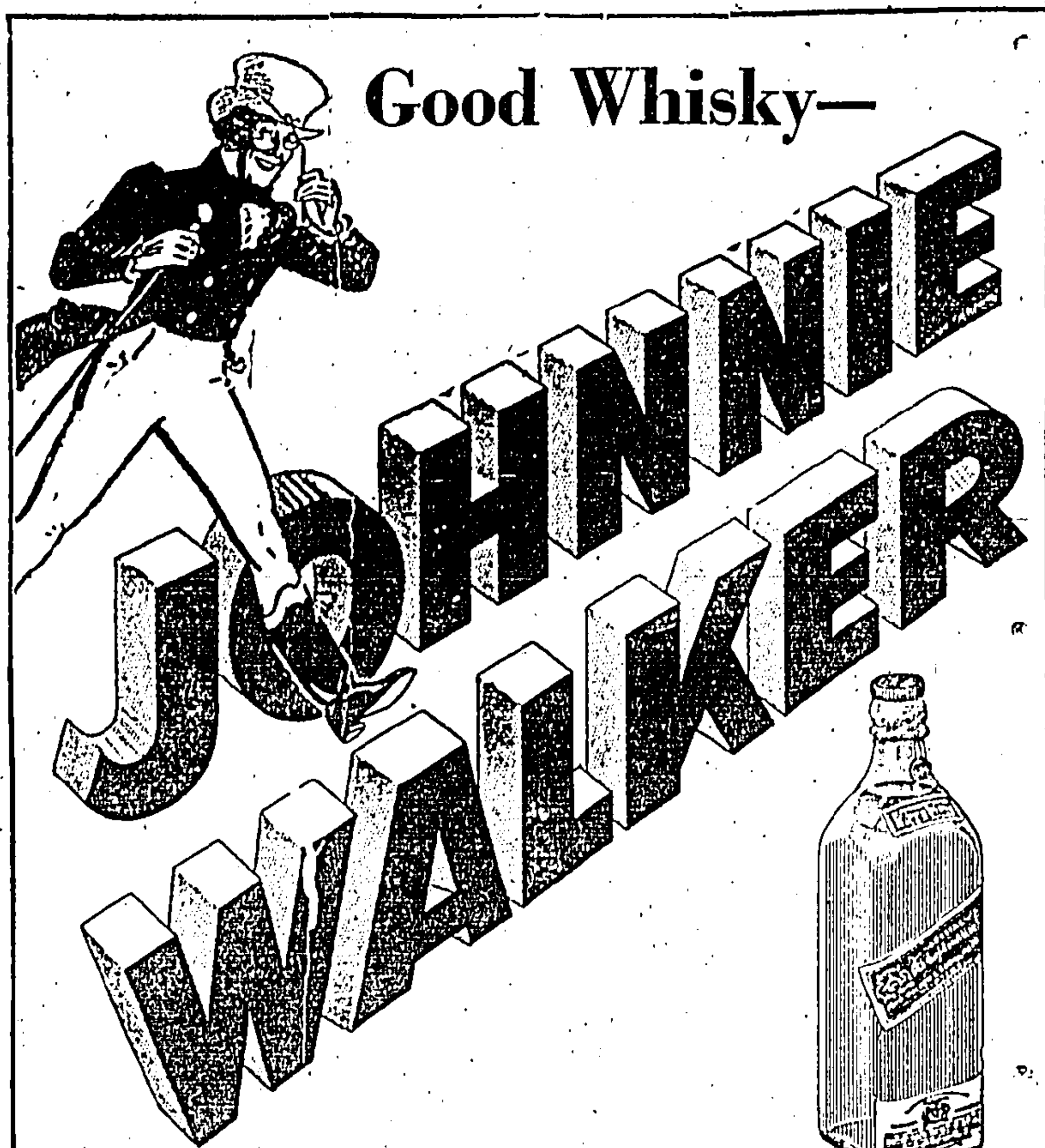
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A STUDY IN GREATNESS Wavell's Biography of Allenby

"Allenby, A Study in Greatness. The biography of Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby of Megiddo and Felixstowe." By General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East. London: Harrap.

If Marshal Graziani had had a chance to read this book, he might have known what was coming to his forces in the Western Desert.

Wavell served under Allenby in the Great War, and his recent dashing attack on the Italian forces threatening Egypt and the Suez Canal from the west obviously owes much to his close study of Allenby's strategy against the Turks and their German instructors in Palestine and Syria.

In his preface, written at his headquarters in Egypt in June, 1940, Wavell points out that the war came before he had finished his biography of "Bull" Allenby.

He adds: "As there is little chance of my having time to write the remaining chapters at present, I have arranged to publish at once the completed parts, which deal with Lord Allenby's military life and campaigns."

The book ends, therefore, with the capture of Aleppo and the armistice with Turkey.

Allenby went to Egypt in June, 1917, with instructions from Mr Lloyd George to take Jerusalem as "a Christmas present for the British nation."

On Dec. 9, 1917, the Mayor of Jerusalem came out with a white flag to hand over the keys of the city to the British.

He offered the keys in turn to some cooks of a London regiment who had lost their way, to a sergeant on outpost duty, and to some artillery officers.

None of these felt equal to the historic occasion. Finally General Shea, commander of the 60th Division, accepted the surrender.

Allenby entered Jerusalem on foot on Dec. 11. With him were English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Australian, and New Zealand troops.

The Palestine campaign was very thoroughly planned. Allenby relied much on the element of surprise.

Wavell gives some of the means used to deceive and mislead the enemy.

The most successful was the haversack ruse. An officer contrived to be chased by Turkish outposts and to lose a haversack stuffed full of papers prepared with intent to deceive.

Allenby worked out the same thorough plans for the final campaign in 1918, which drove the Turks out of Syria.

The outstanding feature of the early part of this campaign was the Battle of Megiddo (Armageddon).

Here Allenby's cavalry charged over the field of Arsuf, where, in 1191, Richard the Lion-hearted ("a skilful and prudent general though a rash and unprofitable king," as Wavell remarks) had defeated the host of Saladin, with its swarm of Turkish bowmen.

Later came the taking of Damascus by the Australian Light Horse, who passed quickly through in pursuit of a Turkish column which had retired to the northward.

Wavell mentions the trouble

that Gen. Chauvel had in Damascus with T. E. Lawrence.

According to Wavell, Lawrence's story of the events in Damascus after the entry, and of his dealings with Chauvel, is not the whole truth, and is unfair to Chauvel.

Lawrence's account of his meetings and conversations with Gen. Barrow at Deraa and elsewhere is described as inaccurate.

While Wavell admits that Lawrence had great courage, versatility, and quickness of mind, he claims that Allenby was unquestionably the stronger and greater character of the two. Lawrence himself said of Allenby: "His mind is like the prow of the Mauretania. There is so much weight behind it that it does not need to be sharp like a razor."

Wavell himself, on the evidence of this book, has a clear, logical, well-ordered mind.

He tells a good, plain tale with no attempt at fine writing.

He admires Allenby greatly, but just on this side of idolatry.

He points out Allenby's commonsense realism, his flair for concealing his intentions and surprising the enemy, his appreciation of the value of good administration, but admits his lack of the human touch.

There is nothing in the story to suggest that Allenby could have written such a historic document as Wavell's own fine order of the day about the battle in the Western Desert.

He claims that Allenby's success in Palestine and Syria marks him as the best British general of the Great War.

Wavell's work in a somewhat similar campaign puts him well ahead of any British general who has yet appeared in this war.

"Final Edition." By E. F. Benson. (Longmans, 15s.).

Mr Benson died last February, 10 days before he delivered to his publishers the manuscript of this book, the final part of his autobiography. There passed away a cultured and gracious writer, and "Final Edition" is as characteristic as anything he wrote. It retains a touch of the charming wit of "Dodo," which brought him fame and fortune as a young man.

He makes an interesting assessment of his own contributions to literature, but even more important are the critical appreciations of his brother's books and the intimate portraits both of them and the mother, the wife of Archbishop Benson.

"They Wanted War." By Otto D. Tolischus. (Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d.)

The whole world knows now what Hitler stands for. But how the fanatic talked his way to power, how he infused a race with his own mystic and wholly pagan doctrine of "blood and soil"—this is still far from clear to the tolerant, sensible Englishman.

Mr Tolischus's exposition is clear, adequately documented, and convincing. Discussing Hitler's personality, he sketches the very ordinary "little man" that the Fuehrer is in private life, and the sudden and startling transition when he steps into his role of war lord.

This Hitler, as Mr Tolischus says, is inhuman, the incarnation of an idea. "They Wanted War" explains how, by conspiring a whole nation and its wealth, by seizing the Press and every means of influencing opinion, and putting religion and art in uniform, he and his gangsters succeeded in producing the greatest and most ruthless machine for war that the world has ever seen.

Mr Tolischus was the "New York Times" correspondent in Berlin. He was recently assigned to Tokyo.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

Why Is It...?

BY KEMP STARRETT





MAESTRO MICKY ROONEY—This young star, who has written 50 songs in the past few years, eight of them published, has now embarked on his most ambitious musical chore, the composing of a symphony. Mickey, whose picture, "Judge Hardy and Son," is showing this week-end, is snapped playing the theme of the symphony for youngsters on a studio set.

NEW FILMS

"DUST BE MY DESTINY," the story of a poverty-stricken boy husband and his nineteen-year-old wife running away from a murder they did not commit, sounds as grim as the title. Well, it's not.

It's a very real, human, heartening film. If there is not much humour in it, there is a lot of the sweetness and the courage of youth.

It is now showing at the King's Theatre. Both Priscilla Lane and John Garfield disarm you by acting on tiptoe from the moment their fresh young faces look at one another on the screen. Both seem touchingly immature.

You will remember the scene on the dusty road. Dispirited, broke, frightened, and tired of thumbing their way from State to State, their love breaks into petulant recriminations, and Priscilla leaves him.

★ They walk away from one another slowly, looking back secretly but too proud to give in. Little Priscilla holds a lorry. It hides her woe-begone figure, and you know she is getting a lift at last.

Young Garfield's eyes hold all the love and tragedy of Romeo. Then the lorry goes—and Priscilla is still by the roadside.

But the boy remains bitter and un-believing because he once was imprisoned for a crime he didn't commit. So he refuses to give himself up.

★ Priscilla believes truth will win out. The mental struggle between them goes right through the film. You feel sympathy with them both, even though you know how the film will end, and thus it drags a little at times.

What they fear most catches up with them, but there is a happy ending.

Good acting all round, especially from Alan Hale as the newspaper editor and Henry Armetta as the lovable old restaurant keeper. A satisfying film.

★ "JUDGE HARDY AND SON," now showing at the Queen's is the eighth in this delightful series of studies of domestic Americans. The Hardys have earned a place in the affections of the cinema-going public, who will enjoy this one.

In this latest chapter, Mrs Hardy becomes gravely ill, and the anxiety of the family are tenderly handled. Andy falls into a complicated intrigue at the hands of three sirens, but his mother's illness teaches him some real values.

Mickey Rooney gives once again a good account of himself as young

Andy, with Lewis Stone as the under-standing Judge Hardy and Fay Holden as the mother. The cast includes Ann Rutherford, Cecilia Parker and June Preisser.

A Line on Hollywood

Judy Garland departing for a short stay in San Francisco... Ann Southern arriving home from New York with a collection of hats to set her friends agog... Mady Lemarr talking her newly acquired Russian at the slightest provocation—just for fun, she says... Joan Crawford packing her bags for her return to Hollywood... Robert Taylor buying an airplane and hiring a pilot to teach him to fly it... Clark Gable making plans for a trip following the completion of "Comrade X"... Walter Pidgeon seeing his daughter Edna off for New York. She is enrolling in an art school there... Myrna Loy taking husband Arthur Hornblow home from the hospital... Melvyn Douglas putting in a garden at his new home in Carmel... Jeanette MacDonald adding a swimming pool to her Bel-Air place... Ann Hunter rushing back and forth between Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios and the El Capitan Theatre where he is appearing in a series of Noel Coward plays... Frank Morgan boarding his craft Dolphin, for a fishing trip into Mexican waters... Ann Rutherford busy putting ruffled borders around the bookshelves of her new home... Cecilia Parker picking grapes on her ranch in the Valley... Maureen O'Sullivan visiting in Halifax, N. S., for a week... Virginia Gray attempting to find a short cut to the studio from her home in the Valley... Adrian postponing his vacation trip to Taos to design new fashions for "Ziegfeld Girl" and "Come Live With Me"... Lew Ayres "framing" Robert Young by substituting a lizard under the cover of a dish, in place of a cooked steak... Douglas McPhail realizing a cherished ambition by receiving his own portable dressing room... Jackie Cooper putting a fancy new red stop-light on his car.

Still Away From It All

— By —
MARC T. GREENE

Yes, believe it or not, there are still places where you can get away from it all. Pleasant places, I mean, with pleasant people in them, not bare stretches of sand in an empty sea or cannibal villages deep in a malarial jungle or rocky mountain-tops in the Andes.

Do not, however, let your hopes soar too high because I am not going to tell you how to reach these few remaining abodes of tranquility and content. Even if I did you would never agree to the trouble and discomfort and time the journeys would involve. Yet only in that way would it be possible any longer to escape the daily war news via newspaper and radio, acrimonious debates on just what constitutes "aid short of war," tragic tales of raids and sinkings, ultimata by Messrs. Matsuoka, Laval and Hitler, motor-car hoots, fireside chats and crooning.

Yes, the road to "away from it all" is long and winding and getting longer. Where, then, does it terminate, and what is the terminus like? Well, I can tell you about one such terminus for I have just heard from it. The message was among those sent from this place to "civilisation" for the first time in four and a half years.

★ Four and a half years! When the South Seas trading schooner "Tiare Toporo" is this touched at Palmerston Island about four months ago, the people there heard with bewilderment about all the

epic doings of a period in hurricane on one of the out-which more history has been lying reefs of this island. made than in any past cen-There was but one survivor. tury, with the exception of His name was William Mars-1914-18. The last they had ters, a petty officer of the known of the world's affairs wrecked ship. When he got was that Mussolini was get-ashore, barely alive, he thing ready to "avenge found the main island of the Adowa" and that somebody little group of atolls called named Landon was about to Palmerston—after a famous challenge this fellow Roose-English navigator of the Pacific—inhabited by a hun- dred or so people of the pure Polynesian strain. They had probably come here years before from Samoa, five hundred miles to the north, Radio? Don't be silly! The or from Tonga, nearly as far people of Palmerston Island to the south.

★ Sounds all right, what? Four and a half years with- out a link with the world. hundred miles to the north, Radio? Don't be silly! The or from Tonga, nearly as far people of Palmerston Island to the south.

Now Marsters couldn't appearances a very happy lot. They sing and dance every night except Sunday when they hold a service, with hymns and a sermon by the patriarch, Ternaia Marsters. Their language is a strange patois, blended of Polynesian dialects and a kind of mongrel English.

They live largely as the South Sea peoples lived before Euro- pean civilisation had, for better or worse, appeared. Normally they wear little but the sarong, or waist-cloth, but they all have "bea" clothes for donning whenever a schooner arrives.

★ The island is entirely free of both mosquitoes and flies, and except for the danger of a hur- ricane at certain seasons the climate is ideal.

★ The islanders learned, some- what to their dismay, that the main reason for the visit of "Tiare Toporo" was to set up— vegetation. In 1936, at which chiefly for meteorological pur- time the New Zealand Cook poses—a radio. However, it is Islands Administration offered only to send out weather warn- to remove the inhabitants of ings to vessels within the hur- Palmerston to an island nearer ricane radius and will probably civilisation and did take away a not interfere with the idyllic life. few, those who stayed, decided of the descendants of William upon a "four-year-plan" which Marsters.

was to include the making of taro patches, the renovation of houses, and so on.

They appear to have carried it out-and-now-are-one-of-the-few- atoll communities in the Pacific able to grow taro, a potato-like vegetable which is the food staple of many of the islands. Besides the taro they have coconuts and bananas, a great variety of fish, including lobsters, crabs and oysters, poultry and pigs. They are all in the best of health and it was noticed that the only islanders, old or young, whose teeth were not perfect were two who had made a long stay in New Zealand.

★ And although they are all descendants of one man, there is no sign whatever of either physical or mental degeneration. Only three births had, however, occurred within five years.

★ The islanders, everyone of whom is called Marsters, with a Polynesian first name, are to all appearances a very happy lot. They sing and dance every night except Sunday when they hold a service, with hymns and a sermon by the patriarch, Ternaia Marsters. Their language is a strange patois, blended of Polynesian dialects and a kind of mongrel English.

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WISE AND OTHERWISE

When two businessmen met, one said to the other: "I have made an addition to my staff to-day. I have engaged a man at £1,500 a year to do all my worry-ing for me."

"But how are you going to get the £1,500 a year?"

"Ah, that will be his first worry."

Reporter: Do you believe in clubs for women?

Visiting celebrity: Yes, if kindness fails.

An Aberdeen couple were cele- brating their son's birthday. When the husband arrived in the evening, he saw the cake with fourteen candles alight. He looked very glum.

"Dinna waste money like that," he said, "boil the kettle on them."

From a teacher's collection of hoaxes—"A connoisseur is a man who stands outside a picture palace."

A little girl was explaining to her younger brother that it was wrong to work on Sunday.

"Well, policemen work on Sundays. Don't they go to heaven?"

"No," she replied. "They don't need policemen up there."

A temporary bridge over a small creek in the vicinity of Los Angeles carries the interesting notice: "The bridge is unsafe. Only superintend- ents and foremen allowed to cross."

"Yes, we're practising the strictest economy," he said to his friend. "I've reduced heating, lighting, and stationery to half, and when my 42-year-old typist left I replaced her with a girl of 21."

"So you want to wed my daughter! Well, my answer depends on your financial situation."

"That's a coincidence. My finan- cial position seems to depend on your answer."

"Can you mention any time when the witness showed signs of insanity?" asked the President of the court-martial.

"Yes, sir," said the sergeant gloomily. "He was paid half a crown too much."

"Well?"

"He handed it back!"

London husbands: "But why, is it so important for you to have a new hat?"

Wife: "Well, I was really the shabbiest woman in the air raid shelter last night."

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"TELEGRAPH" SATURDAY FEATURE HOW TO KEEP THE MOUTH HEALTHY

by
Dr. Claud North Chrisman

CALOMEL is referred to as "Mother Nature's scrub brush," and there is no doubt that a good round of it will scour around the walls of the stomach and intestines in a way that no other drug does.

A careful course of it taken in broken doses over a couple of days will make you feel like another person, and there is nothing like it to clean up a mess of sores and blisters about the mouth and nose.

Two grains altogether should be enough, but three will do better. Our parents used to take such large doses that they felt it necessary to finish up with a thorough flushing with alkaline fluids. That isn't so necessary now but does no harm and only finishes up the cleansing process.

To protect the mouth walls, watch for badly placed teeth. A wisdom tooth can come into the jaw at such an angle as to cause a lot of damage to the cheek before it is found out.

Cleanliness Important

There are always particles of food left in the mouth. This means decay, and unless the mouth is kept scrupulously clean, the tiniest opening in the tissues may afford a breeding place for dangerous germs. You could scarcely believe what we discover sometimes when probing about to find what is making a sore place in the folds of the mucous membranes of the mouth or throat.

There are chicken bones, slivers of tooth picks, seeds from berries and skins from grapes and apples. All are unnecessary leavings from an ordinary diet, and the fact of their being found means that the care of the mouth has been faulty.

It is hardly safe to go into the matter of the damage done by old worn-out pipes, but a new pipe may bring relief. The newer smoking equipment is designed to be properly cleaned and kept that way, and at

the risk of being thought interested in the pipe business, I should urge that old worn pipes be thrown in the furnace, and replaced by better ones. Worn edges often cause abrasions and bruises which may be the forerunners of real injury to the mouth and gums.

Poor Dentistry

I am asked occasionally about the possibility of inducing cancer by such damage, and I try to allay any particular fears along that line, yet the truth remains that cancer follows broken down tissues, and who knows just where it started?

A whole volume could be written on badly fitted dental plates which cause friction and sometimes make such a mess that one wonders how they are worn at all. Modern dentistry is an art, and the modern dental plates are beautifully fitted and so unobtrusive that they are hardly noticeable in one's mouth. How people still endure the monstrosities that once passed for such replacements of nature's machinery cannot be explained.

But we have not yet stressed the first principle of mouth hygiene until we discuss the daily scrubbing and rinsing necessary to keep the mouth openings sweet and clean. I can't agree with all the promises made by the manufacturers, as announced by radio and press, but I am devoted to the practice of the daily use of good tooth brushes and antiseptic mouth washes.

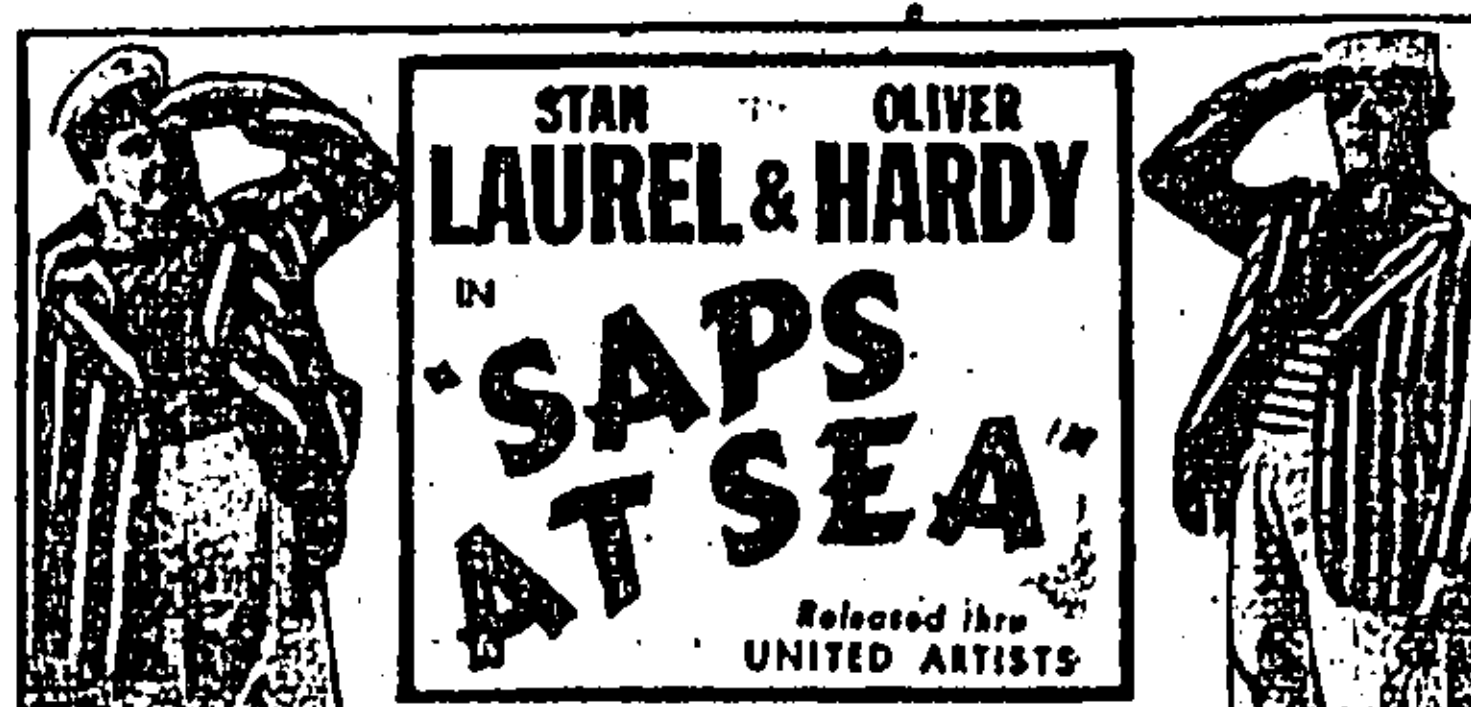
Dentifrices have their place, too, but should be carefully chosen. "Too much abrasiveness" can dull the enamel, and grit may get under the gum edge to make trouble. In case you are not addicted to any particular brand, just use salt and soda and you will find it a simple and perfectly scientific way to rid the mouth of hostile particles and secretions.

Beware of broken teeth and cavities—they are danger centres, both for injuring tissues and harbouring germs.

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30-6.15 7.15-9.30
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LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY
A VERY FUNNY MIRTH AND MURDER MYSTERY!
Just give this lazy detective a couple bottles of beer and he'll solve three or four baffling murders committed with a golf club—a needle—and a snake.
HE SOLVES KILLINGS WITHOUT MOVING FROM HIS DESK!



TO-MORROW — MONDAY — TUESDAY
FUNNIER THAN ANYTHING THEY'VE EVER DONE BEFORE!



MATINEES: 20c-30c. EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c.

REFUGEE CHILDREN'S REPUBLIC

A CHILDREN'S Republic has been formed near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, where refugee children from European countries at war will find a sanctuary.

"Precisely we have taken Polish, Spanish, Dutch, Belgian and French children, Mr. Eric Muggeridge, the American Secretary of the Foster Parents' Plan for war children, told the press.

"Now our gates are open to English children as well. We have five little Londoners here who have been orphaned by the blitz."

Cockney Orphans

Because most of the 25 children at The Sanctuary are Spanish—their mothers and fathers killed in the raids on Bilbao—the five small Cockneys are learning to speak Spanish too!

Little Barbara White, aged 4, thoroughly enjoyed her Spanish dinner of mince en volutas and fritura de Manzano—cooked by a chef whose nationality is Austrian.

Nationalities don't count at The Sanctuary. Neither will they count at Colony House, the children's new home at Melton Mowbray.

Film 'Life' Of Premier Planned

NOW showing—an all-action, all-fighting, all-coloured, all-talking version of the life of one of the greatest Englishmen, whose life is a natural screen story — WINSTON CHURCHILL.

THAT'S the sort of announcement you may see plastered over cinemas this year.

Warner Brothers are now seeking permission to make a film of the Prime Minister's life.

The film will be made in Britain at Teddington Studios—and it is hoped to start work on it early in the New Year.

Mr Churchill's career is full of dramatic incident in wars and in politics.

Max Milder, Warner chief in Britain, said:—

"Throughout the world Churchill is Britain," he said. "There could be no finer propaganda for your country than a screen version of his wonderful life."

LATE NEWS

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

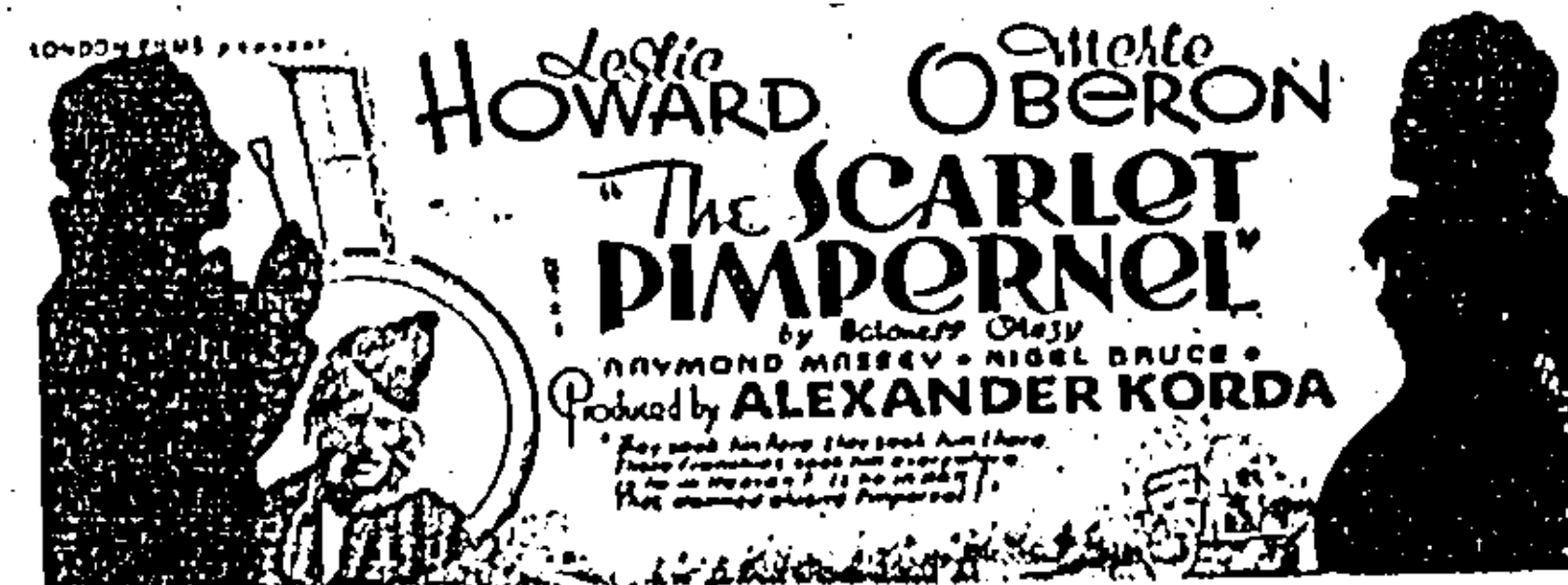
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MATINEES: 20c-30c. EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c.

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A GLORIOUS RETURN OF THE GREATEST ADVENTURE STORY EVER TO BE FILMED IN TECHNICOLOR!

ALL YOU HOPED IT WOULD BE...AND MORE!

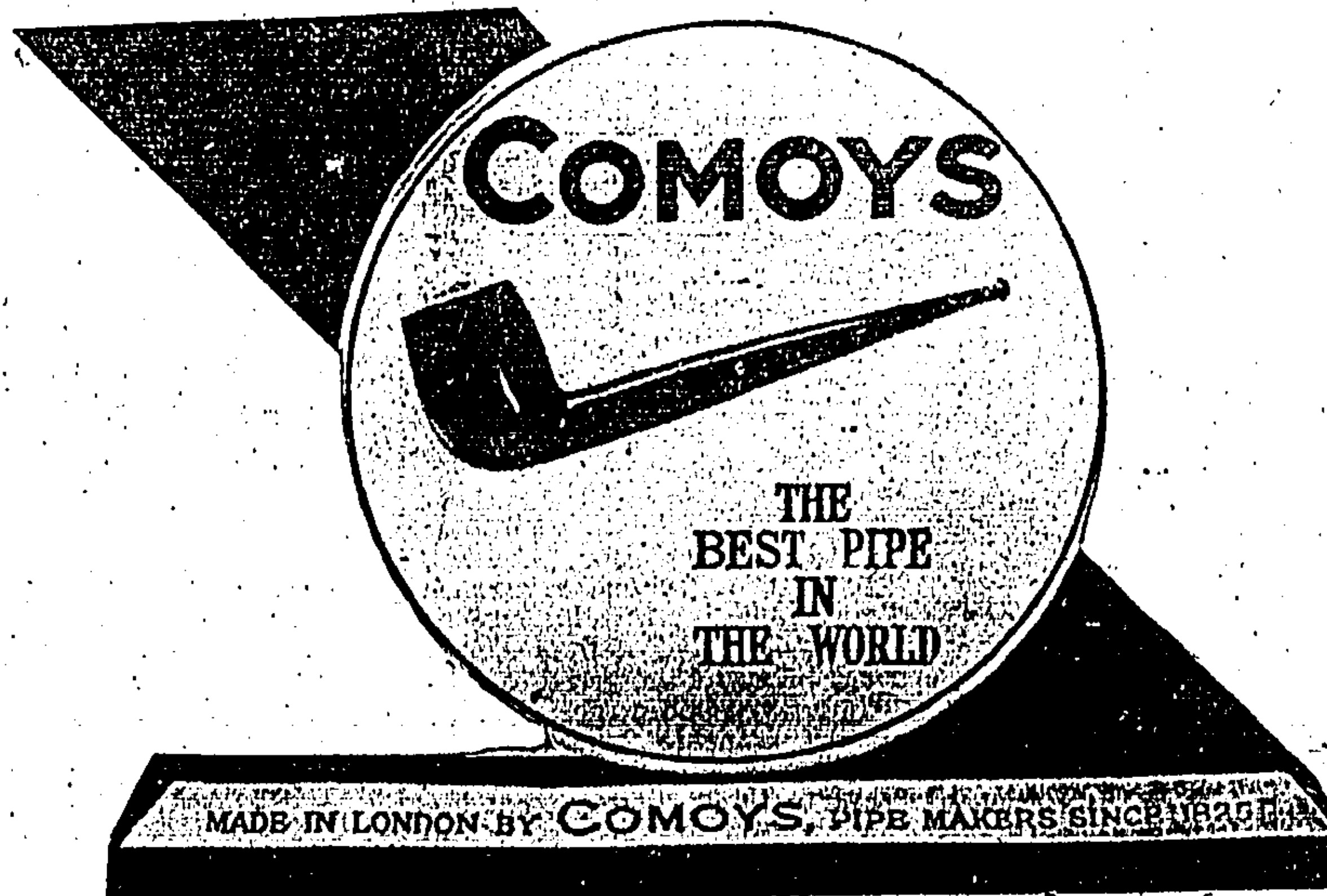
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Robin Hood
A new thrill in TECHNICOLOR!



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